MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

3 NOVEMBER 1981

Israel

Begin, Peres Knesset Speeches -- Jerusalem radio relayed Prime Minister Menahim Begin's Knesset speech at the opening of its winter session. Noting that Israel regards that EEC countries' Venice Declaration as "totally unacceptable," Begin said British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington "can rush about from one Arab country to the other" promising European support for the establishment of a Palestinian state, but "nothing will come out of all his pronouncements." Carrington must have forgotten, "perhaps out of imperialistic atavism," Begin added, that without Israel's consent a Middle East peace agreement is impossible since Israel constitutes 50 percent of any Arab-Israeli agreement. Begin went on to attack Saudi Crown Prince Fahd's eight-point peace plan, which he described as "nothing but the old Arab plan to try to eliminate the state of Israel -- albeit in stages." Begin stressed that Jerusalem is the "eternal capital of Israel which will never again be partitioned" and that Israel rejects any demand to stop Jewish settlement in "Eretz Yisra'el." He said the Saudi plan cannot serve as a basis for discussion, adding that Israel rejects it "from the first clause down to the eighth." Begin admitted Israel is worried by U.S. statements about the Saudi proposals and called for the dispatching to the United States a Knesset delegation comprising both government and opposition MK's to explain Israel's position. He expressed hope that the "jarring tones" that accompanied the U.S. Administration's campaign over the AWACS issue will cease and that "the friendship between America and Israel will be realized." Regarding forthcoming Palestinian autonomy talks, Begin said they will focus on three problems -- determining the system of elections to the administrative council, specifying council functions and deciding its size. He noted that agreement will be difficult. Without mentioning MK Yitzhaq Rabin directly, Begin dismissed his proposal that Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and U.S. President Reagan reconfirm their countries' commitment to the Camp David accords.

The radio also broadcast Alignment leader Shim'on Peres' speech to the Knesset in which he said the opposition agrees that Israel should mount a "very serious political offensive" in the United States and other countries, adding that if it funds "joint lines" with the government the opposition will harness itself to the a campaign with all its strength. However, while Peres concurred with Begin's assessment of the Saudi peace plan, describing it as a "decorated edition of the quite extremist Arab positions," he criticized Begin for failing to ask the United States to reject the "grave clauses" of the Saudi plan and demand Saudi support for the Camp David accords in return for supplying the Saudis with AWACS and other military equipment. Peres also criticized Begin's recent call for a future confederation between Israel and Jordan as well as Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's assertion that it would be desirable for Jordan to be ruled by a Palestinian leader.

West Bank Disturbances -- Jerusalem radio reported that Palestinians demonstrated in east Jerusalem, Ramallah and Nabulus, marking the anniversary of the Balfour Declaration. IDF units encircled Bi'r Zayt College, clashing with Arab students. After a siege of several hours, the security forces forced the students from campus.

Saudi Arabia

In an interview to SPA on 2 November, Crown Prince Fahd discussed the origins and provisions of the Saudi plan for peace in the Middle East and also said that President Reagan's latest remarks on the plan were encouraging and that it is hoped that they will be followed by further hopeful signs. The crown prince asserted that last August's proposals signify the existence of a framework for peace that "differs categorically from that of Camp David" and warrants consideration and study. On the Senate approval of the AWACS sale, Fahd spoke approvingly and said, the Reagan administration "is now required" to enter the larger and more important battle to establish a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

He also mentioned the importance of the PLO's full diplomatic recognition by the USSR and Greece in the campaign to press the superpowers to help restore peace and Arab rights in the area.

Jordan

Amman radio reported that after the first round of official talks between King Husayn and President Reagan, in the course of the royal visit to the United States, King Husayn replied to the President's welcoming speech by saying that Jordanian-U.S. relations are founded on principles and values that form the bedrock of the American nation. He expressed the hope that he would be able to convincingly present the Arab case and thereby contribute to peaceful policies and stronger relations.

Egypt

According to the 29 October issue of the London paper ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT, President Mubarak and Socialist Labor Party leader Ibrahim Shukri have agreed upon a new configuration for the political opposition. The plan calls for Mubarak relinquishing National Democratic Party leadership and dedicating himself strictly to presidential duties. Shukri praised this move by the president, calling it democratic, and said that it will lead to strengthening the opposition and changing previous ideas about conflict between the ruling and opposition parties. The paper also noted Mubarak's agreement to allow publication of a newspaper by the Socialist Labor Party.

Lebanon

Noting that the Syrian Arab Deterrent Force (ADF] had begun to implement new security measures, Beirut radio reported the disappearance of armed militias and their roadblocks from the streets of west Beirut. The next stage of the new measures will involve the collection of weapons and the movement of arms depots to locations in the countryside, the radio said. According to INA, eight Iraqi diplomats were detained and beaten by ADF troops manning a roadblock. The Iraqis were released after an Iraqi protest to the Lebanese authorities.

Libya

According to TANJUG, the Libyan People's Bureau in Belgrade issued a communique stressing that Libya has no aggressive plans toward Sudan and asserting that agreements with the legal Chadian Government and OAU resolutions obligate Libya to defend Chadian territory. The communique added that Sudan is threatening the Government of Chad.

Iran

Cabinet Approval -- Tehran radio reported that the Majlis voted its approval of the proposed Cabinet submitted by Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi.

Security Situation -- Citing an Iranian television report, AFP noted that 10 mojahedin were executed on an unspecified date in Mashhad. According to Shiraz radio, revolution guards of that city arrested 12 rebels. Referring to another arrest in Tehran, AFP cited KEYHAN as reporting that a member of the Baha'i religious sect who had worked for SAVAK has been arrested in Tehran. According to the report, documents seized at his home pointed to Baha'i collaboration with the former regime. Tehran radio reported that over the past 5 days about 130 Kurdish rebels have surrendered to Kordestan Province revolution guards. The radio also said that a Mashhad Hezbollahi shopkeeper was killed on 1 November by two "terrorists."

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Tehran radio reported that Iranian forces "set fire" to an enemy ship carrying ammunition in the Shatt al-'Arab. Later, PARS stated that 100 Iraqi soldiers had been killed in the occupied part of Mehran.

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BEIRUT'S AN-NAHAR 'ARAFAT INTERVIEW PART I

JN301800 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1518 GMT 30 Oct 81

[First of two parts of an interview given by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to Beirut AN-NAHAR correspondent Nabil Nasir on 30 October -- place not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] Question: What is the connection between the cease-fire agreement in southern Lebanon, which was concluded on 24 July between the Palestinian resistance and Israel, and Prince Fahd's statement?

Answer: No connection. The cease-fire agreement was arranged through the United Nations and it was Gen William Callaghan, the UNIFIL commander in southern Lebanon, who held official contacts with me at the instruction of UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim and the chairman of the UN Security Council. This, however, does not mean that Saudi Arabia did not play a role in bringing about the cease-fire.

Question: What happened in this regard behind the scenes at the United Nations and with the Saudi move, and what is the political significance of the cease-fire at this time?

Answer: It is a cease-fire on the Lebanese borders only and it is our commitment to agreements reached at the Arab summit conferences, particularly the Rabat and Tunis summits, namely not to open fire from the Lebanese borders. This is what we declared and have continued to abide by since the cease-fire was observed in the light of the Lebanese-Palestinian Joint Command's meeting.

Question: There have been many changes in the area since the cease-fire agreement with Israel, most important of which are the killing of President Anwar as-Sadat and the emergence of Husni Mubarak. How do these affect the Palestinian-Israeli conflict?

Answer: We must know that in as much as As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem was the beginning of a new stage in our Arab area and was considered an historical dividing line, his death will also inevitably affect all the plans of the Camp David engineers whether they want it to or not.

Question: Do you think that the cause for As-Sadat's killing was his visit to Jerusalem or was it the blind alley toward which he was carted off by the United States during his recent visit to Washington?

Answer: Two things must be taken into consideration. First, by going to Jerusalem, As-Sadat went beyond all taboos. However, I believe that it was Reagan who killed As-Sadat. Second, the U.S. Administration squeezed As-Sadat in front of Begin's insolence, conceit and schemes. It asked him to concede to Begin's demands. The last nail that was hammered into As-Sadat's coffin was when he went to the United States and returned to Cairo empty-handed except for a few dollars as the price for a U.S. base in Ra's Banas. We must not forget that he received this blow together with the so-called strategic cooperation agreement between the United States and Israel when he was trying to obtain U.S. cooperation with his regime.

Question: How do you view Husni Mubarak's future and what is your advice to him?

Answer: I prefer to let the future answer that, and I am not in a position to give advice to anyone. However, I tell the ancient noble Egyptian people that Jerusalem and the Palestinian issue are a trust in their hands. These people have sacrificed about 86,000 martyrs and wounded in defending Jerusalem, Palestine, the Arab nation and Egypt.

[Text] Question: Do you expect the last stage of Israel's withdrawal from Sinai will be completed on 25 April 1982?

Answer: I should raise this question. All world political circles raise this question. Can any U.S. or Egyptian official assure me that the Israeli withdrawal will be completed on time? This is still unknown. There are attempts now. But if the withdrawal is completed, it will be at great cost, more expensive than expected. On this occasion, I recall that following William Rogers' 1970 initiative, 'Abd an-Nasir showed me a map presented to him by the U.S. secretary of state which provided for an initial Israel withdrawal from a part of Sinai in return for Egypt's withdrawal from the state of war. The line extended from Ra's Muhammad up to Al-'Arish. It is coincidental that afterward the Israeli withdrawal which has taken place to date stretches from Al-'Arish up to Ba's Muhammad.

Question: Would the complete withdrawal from Sinai weaken or strengthen the Israel military?

Answer: Israel is governed by a complex of superiority and military might similar to that which Hitler governed once. This is not by coincidence. They say this and their flag explains it. The following was posted on the Knesset's entrance and was then removed following an uproar: Israel's boundaries extend from the Euphrates to the Nile. Their flag is made up of two blue lines with Israel's star in between. The two lines stand for the rivers of the Nile and Euphrates. This is the mentality that governs Israel. Israel managed to attain these expansionist dreams due to the bad Arab times. We must be aware of these factors in answering this question. Has a sick mentality every managed to rule for a long time in history? Where is Attila? Where have the Romans gone? Where are the Europeans? Where are the Tatars? Where are the English and the French who ruled our country? Where is the United States which was in Vietnam? Where is Hitler, who reached the gates of Alexandria?

Question: If Israel does not withdraw or if it does not complete the withdrawal, will this render the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel null and void?

Answer: Certainly and definitely. This would be a shock to the Egyptian people. The Egyptian people are like the huge body which moves slowly, but when it moves, it moves with might.

Question: Therefore, the wager is on change in Egypt whether from inside or due to Israel's nonwithdrawal from all Sinai?

Answer: I never lost hope in Egypt. I used to bet on the Egyptian people and army. I was the one who said that Egypt's night would not be long and that its people are beautiful and calm like the Nile but when the flood comes, everything will drift. I have repeated these words over the past years and my prophecy was right.

Question: Is this a prophecy or has the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front moved something in Egypt?

Answer: Nobody has done anything in Egypt except the Egyptians themselves. The Steadfastness and Confrontation Front has created a current in the Arab nation which stood in the face of the Camp David current. Inside Egypt nobody does anything except for the Egyptians themselves. Jerusalem was one issue on which As-Sadat and Pope Shinudah differed. Shinudah refused to issue a decision allowing the Coptic pilgrims to visit Jerusalem after As-Sadat's visit to it. This is on the Christian level. On the Islamic level, As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem was seen as a deviation from the Islamic religion. Therefore, both the Christian and Muslim Egyptians opposed As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem.

Question: A day after the killing of As-sadat you visited China, Japan and the Soviet Union. What is the importance of each visit in terms of the Arab-Israeli struggle?

Answer: Let us start with China. The PRC stand was clear. Chinese officials said that their stand is firm in supporting the Palestinian people's rights: their rights to return, to self-determination and to establish their independent state. Chinese officials informed me that there are pressures being put on them to establish relations with Israel and that these pressures did not succeed. They firmly rejected them because they considered Israel as the aggressor.

Question: Information received from Beijing says that the PRC prime minister brought you the happy news [bashsharaka] that the Palestinian state will be established very soon. Is this true?

Answer: Not exactly. Undoubtedly they informed us that regardless of the coming difficulties, your state will come. I heard such talk in Vietnam and the DPRK. More than that, I heard the Japanese stand, which means that the Japanese Government supports the right of self-determination for Palestinians and the establishment of the independent Palestinian state. They repeated before me a decision submitted for voting at the UN Security Council in 1976 when Japan voted alongside France, thus securing 11 votes which were later vetoed by the United States. Naturally the new thing in my Far East visit was Japan, which is known as a major economic power and an ally to the West. I held talks in Japan on the official, party, popular and economic levels.

Question: What new things have emerged from your recent visit to Moscow and your meeting with Chairman Brezhnev?

Answer: I consider it to be the most important visit I have ever made to the Soviet Union. What happened in Moscow has been the event of the year for the Palestinians because the full diplomatic recognition of the PLO and the raising of the status of the Palestinian representation to the embassy level and the talks between the Palestinian delegation and the Soviet delegation headed by Comrade Brezhnev for the first time are all significant. Previously, I had met with Chairman Brezhnev but this time, he headed the Soviet delegation in the talks. The recognition of our office in Moscow as a full-fledged diplomatic mission is a message to the whole world addressed by the other superpower -- I do not say the first or the second. This means that the Palestinian people have fully established themselves and their cause on the political map and on the world map. He who is established on the political map must know that his existence on the geographic map is a matter of time.

Question: Did you discuss the Lebanese question with Brezhnev?

Answer: Yes, this was clearly indicated in the official statement which was issued by the Kremlin. The statement stressed the condemnation of the Israeli attacks on the Lebanese people and territory.

Question: What was new in the Soviet-Palestinian joint statements?

Answer: The most important thing in the statement was the part on Palestinian rights in accordance with UN resolutions. This is extremely important. In the past, Moscow used to talk about the 1967 resolutions and the two resolutions of 242 and 338. But the official statement which was issued stipulates these rights in accordance with the UN resolutions and this has opened wide the door.

Question: Will the geographical and political Palestinian presence be accompanied by a qualitative change in the military presence, even without fighting?

Answer: I prefer not to talk about this point. However, in short, it is known that the Palestinian revolution's military power is developing on daily basis.

Question: During the period of the so-called Syrian missile crisis in Lebanon, it was said that Moscow sent a written warning to Israel via Washington stipulating that any attack on these missiles would lead to the implementation of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Damascus and Moscow. Were any guarantees made during your recent visit to Moscow even via Washington to deter any Israeli attack on you?

Answer: I will not elaborate on this topic. It falls within the category of "secrets of gods" which you write about in AN-NAHAR. However, there is no doubt that what happened was a qualitative matter to be followed by practical measures.

Question: What is the aim behind the visit to Moscow by the Fatah delegation under Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] and is it complementary to yours?

Answer: Abu Iyad is alone in Moscow and he will tour the Soviet Union on some important points.

Question: What has accompanied this step with the Soviet Union as a superpower on the U.S. level?

Answer: Some indications were made by the U.S. side, the last of which was made 3 days ago by President Reagan himself on the PLO, in its capacity as the basic factor in the Middle East equation. On that occasion, I can say that the Japanese said that they recognized the PLO as a main legitimate representative. I asked them: Where is the secondary factor so that I can bring it with me on my next visit? Please show it to me. I mention this talk on the occasion of Reagan's words on the PLO's intention to recognize Israel. I say: We are the basic and difficult figure in the Middle East equation. All events, including wars, particularly the last 15-day war at the end of which a well-known Israeli commentator admitted that we triumphed over them by points, all these events proved that we are the figure which cannot be ignored. Also, there would be no peace, security, stability or solution in the Middle East area by ignoring the national and inalienable rights of the Palestinians, including their right to return, to determine their future and set up their independent state on their Palestinian soil so that no one would come and say that we were looking for an alternative homeland. I have one homeland: Palestine, and one capital: Jerusalem. I may be lucky from the historical point of view because I am in this trench on behalf of the entire Arab nation fighting for this noble objective: Jerusalem, which concerns Pope Shnudah, or that Maronite in southern Lebanon or Patriarch (Belon) and the patriarch in Ethiopia in addition to Imam Khomeyni and Al-Qadiriyah theory [a theological school of early Islam asserting man's free will] in Senegal or Morocco.

Question: Southern Lebanon has become a hot contact line with the United States in light of the strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel. Are there actual horizons to developing the current cease-fire in the south and what is the importance of Prince Fahd's plan in this regard? And is there a period of time at the end of which the bet on the possible development of the cease-fire in the south will collapse?

Answer: We are eager to preserve the cease-fire. The last time I met with General Callaghan was on 4 October. We discussed the question of the cease-fire. I told him that Israel alleged that we had violated the cease-fire 38 times. He told me that this is not true and that they can testify that this is false. The same thing was said to Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi] by UN officials. On the contrary, it was Israel which had violated the cease-fire. We still honor our word given to the UN secretary general and at the summit conference that we would not use the Lebanese borders or open fire from there. But do not expect us to keep silent if Israel attacks us. We have honored and will continue to honor the pledge made at the summit conference. I set many conditions for accepting the cease-fire, such as Israel or Sa'd Haddad not attacking any village in the south or the UN forces. Recently, Sa'd Haddad violated the cease-fire.

The United Nations must implement Resolution No 426, which enables the UN forces to reach Lebanon's international borders. Israel cannot protest as long as we have preserved the cease-fire for 3 months. These is no connection between this matter and Saudi Crown Prince Fahd's political statement. Some say it is an initiative. The initiative has a political mechanism and he himself said that he did not bring anything new but included the UN resolutions in a statement. The cease-fire dictates that the United Nations should implement its resolutions concerning the south. Three months are enough to show good intentions with regard to the implementation of the resolutions. Although we were attacked, we practiced self-restraint and acted in accordance with our international, Arab responsibility and we did not reply to the attack. Sa'd Haddad and Israel are still carrying out acts of belligerence. Recently, men belonging to Sa'd Haddad entered two south Lebanese villages with the help of Israeli officers and soldiers, as admitted by the United Nations.

Question: A number of Arab countries issued statements opposing Prince Fahd's plan. Will the plan be proposed at the Arab summit conference in Fes? And if it is proposed, will the Arab kings and presidents approve it?

Answer: They will not oppose it. However, these countries say that Prince Fahd's statement has not been presented to them. In accordance with what we had agreed upon at the Baghdad summit, any proposal must be presented to the Arab leaders. He said that he will present it to the Arabs. If it is presented at the Fes summit, it will be discussed. I do not think that if the Arab leaders agree to make modifications to this proposal Prince Fahd will oppose these modifications. At the same time, it is the right of Prince Fahd to present this statement and it is the right of any state to oppose it as long as the Arabs have not collectively discussed it.

Question: Israel is brandishing before the world the Palestinian national charter, particularly the part on its destruction. What is your reply to this?

Answer: I say that Israel adheres to the slogans contained in the Zionist organization's charter. It also adheres to what Reagan told the Arab ambassadors after the attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor. It was something serious. He told them that the Palestinian state is outside Palestine and that Palestine belongs to Israel.

Question: Israel's Foreign Minister Shamir said that Israel will not recognize the PLO even if it recognizes Israel. What is your answer to this?

Answer: This terrorist who is wanted by Interpol is so trivial he deserves no answer. It is known that he himself killed the UN representative in Palestine, Count Folke Bernadotte. He can say anything but he cannot change the course of history. He is against the course of history, but I, our revolution, our people and nation are with the course of history. The bones of our grandfathers and great grandfathers are buried in Palestine. The bones of our sons and grandsons will also be buried there until doomsday. This land is Arab and will remain so. Invaders from all directions entered it but they vanished and we remained because this is the course of history.

'Arafat Interview Part II

JN302059 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1800 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Second and last part of an interview given by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to Beirut AN-NAHAR correspondent Nabil Nasir on 30 October -- place not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] Question: Is Prince Fahd's statement considered a step ahead of the PLO's political program?

Answer: There are some points in the statement derived from the essence of the PLO political program, but it is not a step ahead of this program.

Question: Lord Carrington, the UK foreign secretary and the EEC president, will visit Saudi Arabia on 3 November. Are you going to meet him there?

Answer: So far, I have not thought about it.

Question: Despite the fact that former EEC President Christoph van der Klaauw promised that his successor would meet you?

Answer: This prejudiced British stand has been evident since Thatcher's statements. Why did Thorn and Van der Klaauw meet me? So far, UK Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington has not moved in this direction because of the British stand which is siding with Israel. In spite of Britain's political weight in Europe, Thatcher is still biased. She is continuously reconfirming the crime Britain committed against the Palestinian people from the Balfour Declaration in 1917 and until 1947. She is following the same policy as though nobody has learned from history.

Question: How do you explain Greece's intention to recognize the PLO and what are the possibilities of the new socialist regime there recognizing Israel as well?

Answer: The reiterations that Greece intends to recognize Israel are not true. However, the Greek people's stand is known and they have been supporting us since the days of the setback, during the dictatorship and up to the days of the republic. No one can change this stand. Papandreou entered the recent elections on these bases. The other things being said are a result of the pressure Reagan is trying to place on the Greek Government. I am certain that our friend Papandreou is going to face big informational, economic, political and even military pressures. As for our visit to Greece, it will not take place before the coming Arab summit conference on 25 November.

Question: Don't you think that there is a contradiction in the French stand which on one side reflects the intention to participate in the multinational force in Sinai and expresses support for Prince Fahd's proposal on the other?

Answer: There are contradictions not only in the French stand but also in the entire European stand. When Europe lost its influential role during the Ottawa conference, Thatcher began to speak and Mitterrand went to Saudi Arabia. Prince Fahd's proposal has positive points, yet Europe is completely and clearly perplexed.

Question: Does this mean that the European stand is not original but stems from an economic need?

Answer: An integral part of the European stand reflects an economic need. It does not stem from an original move. Otherwise, how can we explain this silence? This is an unclear stand on Palestinian rights.

So far, the Europeans are claiming that they are not fully knowledgeable on the Palestinian issue. This is not true. Britain is the cause of our ordeal. We were under the British mandate 30 years ago and, therefore, it knows all the details of our cause. This prejudiced British stand is known. Britain was the author of the 1917 Balfour Declaration. Britain was the one that handed Palestine over to the Jewish Agency. Britain was the one that discharged the Jewish legion which used to serve under its command in Palestine with its full equipment and weapons, the legion which later constituted the core of the Israeli Army.

Question: Is there an awareness by the rich Arab states of the European Machiavellianism?

Answer: This point will be discussed in detail at the Fes conference. Europe and the United States must know that we are not only a market for their commodities and a source of oil. Europe must know that we have a political geography. Throughout history, we have shared civilization with the Europeans from Rome to Athens to Jerusalem to Alexandria to Carthage. Can a political solution show that Europe does not know the dimensions of the political geography? I do not think so.

Question: Therefore it is a political Machiavellianism that rules Europe's attitude toward us. After the Israel-Egyptian treaty, you spoke about a disturbance in the balance, created by Egypt's removal from the confrontation. Recently you have started using the phrase bad Arab times. Before the Fes summit there is the question of the Iraqi-Iran war, a problem in the Western Sahara, a probable Sudanese-Libyan dispute and also the nonreturn of Egypt to the confrontation despite As-Sadat's disappearance. What do the Palestinians want from the Fes summit? Have the efforts which were exerted to regain Egypt been as big as its absence? Have these efforts been as big as the disturbance created by this absence.

Answer: Undoubtedly we will enter into a dark tunnel for some time in the full sense of what the dark tunnel means, with all its inherent military and political surprises on the local, Arab and international levels. However, I see the dawn after that. The greater the darkness becomes, the closer the dawn. What I demand from the Fes conference is not a Palestinian demand. I will make a mistake if I go to Fes to make demands as a Palestinian. I ask the summit to have a strategic Arab position on the military, political and diplomatic levels. I demand a stand in terms of recovering Egypt. We have begun recovering Egypt although Husni Mubarak says that he will walk the Camp David line. My confidence in the Egyptian people and army has never wavered -- not for a moment. We are about to recover Egypt. My visualization about the bad Arab times is not a Palestinian but an Arab visualization. I am in an Arab boat: If this boat sinks, all of us are sunk.

Question: Are there any Palestinian contacts that are being coordinated before the Fes conference in this atmosphere?

Answer: It is well-known that Palestinian moves are (?earnest) and active and will be more active. We cannot proceed without making intensive Arab contacts in all fields.

Question: During YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih's visit [word indistinct] he said for the first time harsh words about Israel. Is this a result of the new relation with Moscow, particularly after raising the level of the PLO diplomatic representation? Does this level of representation make the PLO figure within the framework of the U.S.-Soviet polarization?

Answer: Let me say something else. Does not what happened during my visit to Moscow mean that our cause has been placed on the agenda of international discussions?

Question: But this threatens the PLO at the same time.

Answer: I do not see any threat here. What has happened lends the PLO an international strategic importance and makes it a figure that cannot be bypassed.

Question: In light of your visit to Moscow, and with the presence of the dark tunnel and the bad Arab times, don't you think that Israel will carry out an operation of sorts in southern Lebanon or elsewhere?

Answer: In this confusion and in this tunnel, Begin, with his well-known mentality and through instigation from those who prod him in the United States, might carry out a military operation which he wrongly imagines will change the political status quo. This change will never happen.

Question: If an Israeli aggression takes place, will the Palestinian answer be up to the same level as that of past July?

Answer: I should not talk about what the Palestinian answer will be. Yet, I tell Begin, welcome, exactly as I told him in 1978 and earlier this year. Our accurate information says that Israel is massing four divisions on its northern border. The Israeli Air Force carried out for the first time exceptional maneuvers over the Golan Heights, northern Palestine and southern Lebanon.

Question: How are relations between the Lebanese authority and the PLO and why have you not met with President Ilyas Sarkis?

Answer: The question of not meeting with President Sarkis is beyond my control. I welcome any meeting with the president in any place we agree on and at any time he fixed. We have to meet before we go to the Fes summit conference. We, the Lebanese and the Palestinians, suffer from the same blows of continued Israeli aggression. We must not go to the Fes unless we have agreed on some joint and complete point that we can raise at the Arab summit.

Question: What can you give to the president in case you meet him?

Answer: The issue is not one of interchange. If this issue takes this magnitude then it will lose its importance. The issue is much bigger than what I can give the president or what I can take from him. The issue is that how can we agree, the president and I, on a joint confrontation in this dangerous meeting in our Arab region, a meeting that will also be a turning point for Lebanon if he and I go to Fes with agreement between us.

Question: If you are asked to meet Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil at Bayt ad-Din or Ash-Shabbaniyeh, will you accept or not?

Answer: Who is avoiding a meeting? I was the first to meet Pierre al-Jumayyil and Bashir al-Jumayyil at the Kuwait Embassy. They denied the meeting the minute they went outside. I am not a figure in the Lebanese equation and I should not be so. If I meet Bashir al-Jumayyil I will become a figure in this equation. I only meet the head of the Lebanese state.

Question: Do you think that such a meeting will create an atmosphere of internal detente in Lebanon prior to the Fes summit?

Answer: I am ready to adhere to anything that the Lebanese president proposes to solve the Lebanese problem.

Question: Will it do the Palestinians any good if he goes to Fes with an impression that he is a tranquilizing factor in Lebanon?

Answer: Past events in Lebanon have proved that we are a tranquilizing factor. In spite of all the provocations against us, we were not dragged into any confrontation. You know very well that a short time ago our camps were hit by shells which resulted in some martyrs and wounded, in addition to material damage. We endured the pain and did not react to any of those provocations. These are best examples that we are a tranquilizing factor and not a troublesome factor. We are the first to benefit from establishing stability in Lebanon.

My people have not and will not forget that Lebanon is embracing the Palestinian revolution, its good and evil. We will benefit when this country that is embracing us is stable and secure, healthy and united. This is what we have always proposed and will continue to propose. Anything contrary to this fact is doing us injustice.

It is known that there were agreements reached between us and the Lebanese Army in order to dispatch army units to southern Lebanon, beginning with Kawkaba. We offered the army all the facilities available to us. The side that shelled the battalion that reached Kawkaba was Sa'd Haddad and Israel. Thus, the army battalion stopped there instead of advancing to Marj 'Uyun as originally planned.

They asked us to let the army enter from the Tyre coast area. [Former] Prime Minister Salim al-Huss told me then that the army battalion would be transferred by helicopters in order to avoid any incidents on the road between Beirut and Tyre. I told Al-Huss that if the UNIFIL forces had not been subjected to any incident, then how would the Lebanese Army be subjected to any incident while it was moving on its own land? Since 1978, not a single incident has taken place against the Lebanese Army in the south. The 'Arnun battalion is witness to this. It has developed from a battalion to 1350 men who are proud of their relations with the army and of the fact that not a single incident has taken place in the south. Even in the Sidon incident in which an officer and four soldiers from the liberation army which belongs to the PLO, were killed, they were killed when they were shot from the back and they were not armed. This is the result of the investigations signed by a Lebanese officer who supervised them. Nevertheless we acted from a responsible position because we desire good relations with the Lebanese Army.

Question: What is your relation with Syria?

Answer: Our relation with our Syrian brothers is strong, firm and good. We are with them in the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and stand by their side on the political, military and diplomatic levels. Our relations and our meetings with them are continuing. The latest meeting with Brother 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam was before my visit to the Soviet Union. I discussed some issues with him. A meeting will be held shortly with a number of brother officials in Damascus, headed by President Hafiz al-Asad after his return from Bulgaria.

Question: What is your relation with Jordan, particularly following Israeli statements that the eastern bank of the Jordan River is the Palestinian homeland and the Jordianian authorities' fear of the possible realization of this?

Answer: I want to speak frankly. Why did the killings happen in September 1970 if the United States and Israel wanted to give us Jordan? Begin was clear when he said that the Israeli Government would not agree to this. In any case this is all an attempt to unnerve the Jordanian Government in order to force it to walk in accordance with the Camp David plot. King Husayn is the first to know that this will not be achieved, that it is untrue.

Question: What kind of relations will you have with Jordan if a Palestinian state is established in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip?

Answer: This is all defined. I stated it in a secret session at the Rabat summit conference. I said that I was prepared to accept all sorts of relations that could be established between two independent states, even a confederation.

Question: Did you discuss at the recent summit of the steadfastness and confrontation states a reply to the strategic alliance between the United States and Israel?

Answer: We were careful during the steadfastness summit conference to stop short of declaring the details of our stand on the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance so that the confrontation would become a pan-Arab confrontation through the Fes conference and not a confrontation from one Arab side. If we had declared a stand, it would have been misunderstood by other Arab sides. We will go to Fes to submit our stand but we want something similar to what took place in Baghdad where we took a joint stand against Camp David and we all cooperated to that end -- hence the steadfastness front's consideration of this particular point after a detailed and accurate discussion. We agreed that the discussion would be completed at the summit.

Last question: There is a basic Palestinian responsibility for the situation in west Beirut. It is a very uncomfortable issue. Talk about certain measures, actions and solutions has not yet been implemented. Will there be practical measures to face this situation? And are you satisfied with any of these measures?

Answer: We are not alone in the western side. However, these heroic people who are bearing the brunt of Israeli bombing are not prepared to stand up to every worthless, rifle-bearing person or anyone who imposes his power on them or occupies an apartment and blows up the steadfastness of this people. Therefore, the Higher Coordination Committee insisted on taking strict measures against all trespassing. It is well known that we have evacuated training centers in Ar-Ramlah al-Bayda' and Al-Basatin in the south. I insist on implementing to the letter our firm decisions.

PLO'S ABU IYAD LEAVES MOSCOW FOR GDR 2 NOV

JN021908 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1745 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], Fatah Central Committee member, left Moscow for Berlin this evening on an official visit to the GDR after holding fruitful talks with Soviet comrades and meetings with officials at the Soviet-Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee. During talks with the solidarity committee, views were exchanged on the situation in the Arab homeland in particular and in the Middle East in general. A comprehensive review of recent political developments was made. The two sides stressed the importance of the talks held by Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat]. They also stressed the value of Abu 'Ammar's meeting with Comrade Leonid Brezhnev. They discussed the importance of promoting the PLO's representation in the Soviet Union.

The Palestinian and Soviet sides also reviewed U.S. imperialist maneuvers, which aim at imposing hegemony over the Arab region and looting its wealth. The two sides greeted the Palestinians' struggle, represented in their national movement, and stressed the need for further support for nationalist Lebanon.

Earlier in the visit, Brother Abu Iyad visited the historical Vladimir region and (Sozbil) City, where he was accorded a grand reception by party officials. Abu Iyad delivered a speech emphasizing the importance of our Palestinian Arab people's relationship with the friendly Soviet people, thanking the great Soviet Government, party and people for their continuous support for our revolution and for all world liberation movements.

DPFLP OFFICIAL MEETS WITH IRANIAN OFFICIAL

JN020950 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0850 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Damascus, 2 Nov (SANA) -- Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic [Popular] Front for the Liberation of Palestine, met here yesterday with Hoseyn Sheykholeslam Zadeh, Iranian aide to the foreign minister, and his delegation. The two sides discussed bilateral relations and issues of mutual concern. They strongly condemned the Camp David accords and the defeatist Egyptian regime. They agreed to continue joint struggle in service of the Palestinian issue, the Islamic and Arab peoples and the liberation and progressive forces in the world.

SAUDI ARABIA

PRINCE FAHD HOLDS DIALOGUE ON PEACE INITIATIVE

LD021424 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1130 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Riyadh, 2 Nov (SPA) -- Owing to the interest shown by political and information circles on the local, Western, Islamic and international levels in the peace initiative declared by His Royal Highness Amir Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the crown prince, SPA has asked his royal highness to conduct a comprehensive dialogue to explain all aspects of this initiative.

Following is the full text of the dialogue:

Question: There were several interpretations and explanations of the objectives and the reasons behind your highness' peace proposal which you submitted less than 3 months ago. May we hear from your highness an explanation of this important aspect of the plan?

Answer: To start with, I would like to clarify that the Saudi peace initiative is not a personal plan but a declaration of the basic principles that we understand and believe in in the Kingdom. These principles were declared in the name of Saudi Arabian Kingdom, on instructions from his majesty the king. As for the motives and aims of the initiative, and without dwelling too much on the roots and origins of our conflict with Zionism, we find that since the 1948 calamity, that is more than 3 decades ago, we, the Arabs, have been resorting to the method of rejection and reaction, but not action, out of our belief that our cause is a just and clear cause and that it is a question of right and wrong, culprit and victim. The world has only to be guided by its conscience to force the Zionist aggressors to return the land to its lawful owners.

With the 1967 defeat, which resulted in the occupation of the whole territory of Palestine in addition to other Arab territories, we gradually started to become aware of the secrets of the international game and the secrets of the balance of power in a world ruled by the law of the jungle and the principle of survival of the fittest. We have come to believe that having right on our side is not sufficient to recover our occupied territories, as long as our Zionist enemies remain superior to us in directing the Arab-Israeli conflict in strength and effectuation.

If the 1967 defeat had bad results, it also brought about some positive aspects in that it opened the eyes of the world to Israel's expansionist ambitions and helped the Palestine resistance movement, represented by the PLO, emerge as a principal political and military force on the stage of events.

Despite the huge successes scored by the Palestine resistance movement within a few years, Israel continued to dominate the Arab-Israeli conflict in the political and information fields after having dominated it in the military field.

Then came the Camp David era, which the Arabs opposed and rejected unanimously at the Baghdad summit. They did so in a manner unparalleled in contemporary Arab history so that the world came to realize that the Arab nation has said: No to Camp David in both form and content. Thank God, the Arab stand that appeared in Baghdad is still firm and coherent in rejecting the Camp David agreements, despite the differences that have beset the Arab nation since then.

Though this was by no means a small achievement in view of the challenges posed by the Camp David era and the shock caused by the departure of Egypt, the biggest of the Arab sisters, from the arena of the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Arab political concept remained confined to containing Camp David without attempting to offer a rational and balanced alternative which would make those who applauded, cheered and admired Camp David -- and they are numerous -- feel that there was another framework for peace that differs categorically from that of Camp David and is worthy of contemplation and study.

These are precisely the aims behind the announcement of the Saudi principles. Though we do not claim that these principles provide a panacea for all ills, they are nevertheless a modest attempt toward that end. We place it at the disposal of the Arab nation to hold consultations and exchanges of views and reach conclusions.

We very much hope that the Saudi declaration of principles will become a tool for unity and unification with which we can face our enemies and a means toward ending their domination of the conflict.

A look, a quick look at the reactions to the Saudi declaration -- particularly the reaction of the countries of the EEC, the Far East and the Third World, both Asian and African -- indicates that it is possible for us to attract the attention of the world to a formula that could be an alternative to Camp David and that categorically differs from it.

This world support for the Saudi declaration has been coupled with an intensive information campaign waged by world information media. The essence of what is being said amid this information support is: Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, sovereignty and independence for the Palestinians, their return, the return of Jerusalem as their capital and the removal of the settlements -- elements that have been dropped by the Camp David agreements.

All this is taking place at a time when certain international quarters that support Camp David have begun to admit for the first time that the Camp David agreements have exhausted themselves and have reached a dead end.

Question: Your highness' extensive reply about the aims of the Saudi peace invitation prompts us to another question dealing with the timing of the initiatives. Why was the initiative made at this particular time?

Answer: As I have already said in my previous reply, we in the Kingdom have been thinking for some time about an alternative framework to that of Camp David so that the Arab rejection would not be purely rejection and so that we would not leave the field free for Israel to claim that the Arabs have rejected Camp David because they do not want peace. Undoubtedly, a number of time elements prompted the declaration of the Saudi principles at the time they were announced. Briefly they are:

1. President Anwar as-Sadat passed into the hands of God and the annals of history. One cannot but show mercy toward the dead. Our differences with him were never personal, inasmuch as they were over his policy, which led to the Camp David agreements. For this reason we made it a point to announce the Saudi principles at the time President as-Sadat was in Washington trying to revive the Camp David agreements. This was a basic factor in timing the announcement of the principles. It was intended as a reply to the revival attempt and to show that the Arabs have a rational and positive alternative.

This factor is also connected with yet another factor: President as-Sadat had gone far in praising the Saudi Arabian Kingdom's role in bringing about a cease-fire in southern Lebanon. We felt it necessary to put matters in their true perspective in order to affirm again that each of us has his way and that the praise he poured on us would not affect our posture toward the Camp David policies.

2. The continued Israel threats to Syria which culminated during the missle crisis, thus threatening an explosion of the situation in the whole region.

3. The striking at the Iraqi nuclear reactor and the increased tension and fermentation it brought about.

4. Israel's barbaric military escalation in Lebanon and the need to contain it and reply to it.

5. The reelection of Menahem Begin as head of the ruling Israeli coalition by a majority of one vote only and the fact that this flimsy majority might prompt that fanatical Zionist to resort to theatrical military actions to preserve his position.

6. Sharon's assumption of the defense portfolio in the Israeli Government and what this means to an adventurist military man who has decided to dedicate his time and efforts to establishing new settlements in the occupied Arab territories and plant Jewish settlers in them. A few days ago he announced a program for settling 100,000 Jews in the occupied Arab territories.

7. Our desire to anticipate the new stage of American-Israeli elections. The signs of that stage have now begun to emerge through the talk about strategic cooperation between the two countries, the full details of which are not yet known.

All these factors, put together, prompted the announcement of the Saudi plan at the time it was announced.

Question: Now that your highness has spoken in your two answers about the aims and timing of the initiative, it might be proper to speak to us about the contents of the initiative.

Answer: At the time of the announcement of the initiative, and in reply to a question about whether we had any practical realizable vision of how a just and comprehensive solution can be attained, I literally replied thus: Naturally, we cannot go into details at this moment. However, there are a number of principles that can be used as guidelines for attaining a just settlement. These principles have already been approved by the United Nations and have been affirmed repeatedly during the past few years. As I have said previously, these principles were not of my own invention but rather principles and resolutions issued by the UN Security Council and the UN General Assembly. They can all be correlated together in one resolution that could be adopted by the UN Security Council and form a framework for a comprehensive, just settlement.

This is what I said on the day of the announcement of the peace initiative. Today I can add that some of the initiative's provisions were also inspired by the resolutions of the Arab summit conferences and particularly the Baghdad summit conference. As a whole, the initiative embodies the program for a solution to the Palestinian problem as drawn up by the UN General Assembly committee, which provides for the Palestine people's right to exercise their inalienable rights, Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the right of all the area's countries to live in peace.

If we were to go into some detail, we could say that the questions of Israel's withdrawal, the Arab character of east Jerusalem and the settlements have all been approved by the UN Security Council in its successive resolutions. As to the Palestinians' right to return and compensation to those who do not wish to return, it was contained in a resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly in every annual session held since 1948. All are aware of the number of the resolution, which I believe is 194.

As to the rights to self-determination and Palestinian independence, these are contained in the UN Charter as basic principles, as well as in resolutions of the UN General Assembly, which has since 1974 affirmed every year the Palestinians' rights to return and to self-determination and independence.

It remains for me to add one more thing, that in formulating the Saudi plan we worked with a maximum sense of responsibility and seriousness so that it would not remain as a mere collection of slogans. Hence our anxiousness to include in it the full Palestinian rights as contained in the resolutions of the 7th Arab summit conference in Rabat while preserving some balance so that we may be able to penetrate with it the highest official political and information levels in the world.

Question: It has been said that the plan did not mention that the independent Palestinian state will be under the leadership of the PLO.

Answer: First, in the statement which included the Saudi plan, I said that realizing a just and comprehensive settlement depends on three conditions, one of which is accepting that the Palestinian numeral -- thus Brother Yasir 'Arafat expresses himself -- is the basic numeral in the Middle East equation.

Secondly, in the same statement which included the initiative, I called upon the Government of the United States to recognize the PLO because it is a reality and a fact and any comprehensive peace in the region must depend upon reality and fact.

Thirdly, the stage of casting doubts about the PLO and its leadership is over, for I have not heard about any Palestinians, whether inside or outside the occupied territory, who want an alternative to the PLO as their sole legitimate representative. I cannot imagine that a Palestinian state could be set up without the approval of the PLO's leadership. Hence, no peace without the Palestinian people, and no Palestinian state without the liberation organization. This is not just our conviction but the conviction of the whole world, including those who have always refused to recognize the liberation organization and to have dealings with it.

Question: It has been said that none of the paragraphs of the Saudi initiative mentioned the right of the Palestinians to self-determination. What is your royal highness' comment on this?

Answer: As I have already stated, the Saudi peace initiative represents a declaration of principles without going into details. The establishment of an independent Palestinian state was one of the eight principles of the initiative. National independence, as is commonly known, is the highest stage of the right to self-determination and the final outcome of the exercise of this right. We have defined the right to self-determination in the Saudi declaration as meaning the Palestinians' return to and independence in their homeland.

Question: Since the new U.S. Administration has not shown any readiness to alter its policy, which is partial to Israel, some Arab quarters consider it futile to direct the Saudi initiative toward the United States in the hope of securing a just and comprehensive solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict. What is your royal highness' comment?

Answer: I believe that the latest statement by President Reagan regarding the Saudi peace plan includes a new sign that I hope will be followed by further encouraging signs. According to international reality and the balance of world power, the United States, like the Soviet Union, is one of the two big powers. In addition to this, it contains Zionist pressure groups that have a huge influence and both direct and indirect effects on our issues.

Naturally, this does not mean that the Soviet Union has a less responsible role concerning events in our region. Was the Geneva peace conference not held under the auspices of the two major powers and within the framework of the United Nations? I wish we could divide the roles to pressure the two major powers in order to regain our rights and peace in our homeland.

In this context, I must emphasize the importance of the decision by the Soviet Union to upgrade the diplomatic representation of the PLO to embassy level. I also stress the importance of the step taken by the Greek Government to fully recognize the PLO. I have no doubt that Greece's membership in the EC adds special meaning to the Greek step; any stance supporting the rights and struggle of the Palestinian people has our attention and appreciation.

Question: Did Saudi Arabia consult the Arab brethren or any other state before submitting the initiative? Is it also true, as some say, that Saudi Arabia has contravened the resolutions of the Arab summit and unilaterally made public the Saudi peace plan?

Answer: The Saudi plan is a collection of principles. The principles are considered a plan for a framework of peace, the final details of which have not been outlined. Hence we did not consult anyone when we submitted the Saudi plan. We in Saudi Arabia believe that the kind of thinking reflected by the Saudi plan is what is attracting the support of the world, guaranteeing Arab rights and proving through scientific and practical evidence the sterility of Camp David. Hence, consultation with our Arab brethren is but a natural and inevitable matter, since the plan would be futile if it did not become, through consultation, an Arab plan with Arab unanimity.

Hence our actions are in implementation of the resolutions of the Arab summit, not in contravention of them. Our greatest concern is to support the Palestinian struggle and regain Arab rights. We only see these goals in the summit resolutions. We will, God willing, place the results of this move of ours at the disposal of the Arab brethren for their assessment and their benefit.

In order to force Israel and those who support it to accept the Saudi peace principles, we must restrore our solidarity, shown at the Bagdad summit in 1978, with regard to mobilizing and massing all Arab potentials and energies and deploying them in the service of the targets we seek. The confrontation is multifaceted, and as long as its elements are incomplete, then it is futile to start it.

Question: Does Saudi Arabia intend to submit the Saudi plan to the next Arab summit conference in Fes?

Answer: The Gulf Cooperation Council has decided to ask that the plan be included on the agenda of the summit conference. And the General Secretariat of the Arab League has probably been notified of this.

Question: Now that the deal to sell aircraft and defensive weapons to Saudi Arabia has been agreed on, does your royal highness see a link between this and a possible reponse by the U.S. Administration to the Saudi plan?

Answer: We in Saudi Arabia greatly appreciate the steadfastness of the administration of President Reagan in confronting the Zionist pressure groups which waged a vicious, desperate battle to prevent the deal going through. This is proof, in our view, of the adage: Where there's a will, there's a way.

What is now required from President Reagan's administration is to start the bigger and more important battle it must wage in order to establish just and comprehensive peace in our region. This peace will only be achieved with the withdrawal of Israel from the West Bank, Gaza and the Golan; the return of the Palestinian people to their homeland; the establishment of the Palestinian state, with Jerusalem as its capital and under the leadership of the PLO, and the removal of all Israeli settlements set up after 1967. These are matters which are completely ignored by the Camp David accords and which are stipulated in the Saudi declaration of principles.

UK'S CARRINGTON TO VISIT, DISCUSS PEACE PLAN

LD232216 Riyadh SPA in English 1920 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] London, 23 Oct (SPA) -- The British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington will visit Saudi Arabia from November 3rd to November 5th. Announcing this a few minutes ago, a Foreign Office spokesmen told SPA Lord Carrington will explore in detail the proposals put forward by the prince for a solution ensuring (?justice) and lasting peace in the Middle-East.

Carrington is going to Saudi Arabia with the full backing of his colleagues in the European Community.

PRESIDENT MUBARAK INTERVIEWED BY WASHINGTON POST

NC011953 Cairo MENA in English 1910 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Text] Washington, 1 Nov (MENA) -- Egyptian President Husni Mubarak asserted in an exclusive interview with the Washington POST that he will focus on pressing economic and social problems facing Egypt. As for the foreign policy, President Mubarak said there were no problems in this respect.

President Mubarak said during the interview he granted to the paper's Editor-in-Chief Howard Simon, and the paper's Cairo correspondent David Ottaway, that he will seek to realize reconciliation with the political opposition and that steps towards achieving entente abroad will be limited.

President Mubarak, who was described by Simon as a man enjoying great self-confidence and a practical man, said the interior situation was the main item on his agenda and that extremists no longer represented a great peril. The president said when those individuals are contained matters will calm down and people will feel secure.

Following is the test of President Mubarak's interview with the Washington POST:

[Question] The Soviets are very cynical about Egypt, very cynical. They say, first of all, thank God the United States now has Egypt as a friend. We had Egypt as a friend and they threw us out.

[Answer] But there is a difference between this and that. We were friends with the Soviets, but not on the same basis, like our friendship with the United States. The United States doesn't interfere in our internal affairs. But the Soviet Union interfered in every minor detail in our country. And 'Abd an-Nasir in the last days realized that. And he mentioned it several times, but because of the situation after the 1967 aggression, he had to calm down until he could find a solution of the problem. But I think he was going to change.

Question: You were trained there. Tell me about your military training there.

Answer: I had some training in the Soviet Union in 1959 on light bombers. Then I had a course on medium bombers in 1961. Then I had a course in Moscow at Frunze Academy for one year or 13 months, with a one-month leave.

Question: There is a feeling in Moscow among some Western people that the Russians think that because of that you will be easier to eventually deal with than Mr As-Sadat.

Answer: You should know this fact: I am an Egyptian. I am not a Soviet. I am not a Pole. I am not a European. I am an Egyptian. I deal with those who respect our will and who deal with us on an equal basis. It is not a matter that As-Sadat is difficult and Mubarak is easy. Not at all. It is a policy.

Question: The Egyptian policy.

Answer: Yes, of course.

Question: But the Russians, I am repeating what I have heard from the head of the Soviet Middle East Institute, who regards himself as a Middle East expert.

I talked to him and a few other members of the Central Committee, and, of course, their view is that after April 25th one of them suggested that just as Mr As-Sadat kept Mr 'Abd an-Nasir's policies alive for a while and then changed because he was a different person and different views and behaved differently, that you will do the same until April 25th. You will carry Mr as-Sadat's policies and then you will change.

Answer: What is Mubarak's policy as they see it. What is my policy as they think of it?

Question: They think you will go along until you get back to Sinai and then you will seek rapprochement with the moderate Arabs and turn a clear way from Israel.

Answer: It is not true. We respect our word. The policy which was determined before, I participated in it with President as-Sadat. We both sat and discussed with our party. So to change, I don't think there is any reason for me to change this policy with Israel, after the withdrawal. There are rumours in Israel that after the 25th we are going to change and drop the relations. It will not happen. We have declared and President as-Sadat declared and our policy -- it is not the policy of one man but the policy of a country -- that after the 25th we will take back our territory and we will deal with Israel like any other nation. We will not freeze relations. Why we are going to deal with Israel as a neighbour, and like any other country anywhere in the world. I don't think I am going to change the policy. We are going to respect our word. And they are a neighbouring country now. And we have rejected all means of war. So after taking back our occupied territory, why are we going to raise hell or to start any kind of bad relations. I don't think there is any sense in that.

Question: Do you know who agrees with you?

Answer: Who?

Question: Mr Begin. I interviewed him a week ago. I was in Israel, too. And he by the way sends his regards through me and says he wishes you to visit him in Israel. He extends the invitation again.

Answer: Yes, I am going to visit him after we finish some of our things here. But I don't think there is any reason at all even to think of hardening the relations or freezing the relations with Israel.

Question: No. I say he agrees with you. He doesn't think you will do that.

Answer: I don't think there will be any reason for such a thing. I didn't even think of it.

Question: But in the few days here, it seems to me that with the AWACS affair, there is a rapprochement, as with Egypt, the Saudis seem to be making some noises which would be sweet to Egyptian ears if you listen very carefully.

Answer: I would like to tell you this: We didn't freeze our relations with the Arabs. They started this severing of relations. We are not going to ask anybody for any step of normalization of relations again. They started it, and whenever they find it convenient to them they could start. From our side we have nothing to do. All what we did is that we are not going to attack any single Arab country in our media, although there are some radios which are still attacking us, but we are not bothering. We are not going to look or even to listen or to say any word against them. We are going on the principle wait and see. If they want to start relations with us, we are ready, but on the basis that we are not going to cut our relations with Israel by any means. There is Camp David. We respect it. According to Camp David, we signed our treaty, we are taking our territory, we are going on with full autonomy. If they accept this they are welcome, if they don't accept it, it is their problem.

Question: As regards the AWACS I had a sense here in Egypt, that the Egyptian feel that this is the first time that an American president has taken the side of the Arab world and withstood the Israeli lobby in the United States, and took a big step forward symbolically?

Answer: When I was in the United States I spoke with the administration on the AWACS. You know the relations between Saudi Arabia and the United States, and most of your interests are in the Gulf, with the Saudis. Had the Congress and the Senate not approved to give them the AWACS, it would have been a grave mistake. Giving the AWACS for the Saudis is in the interest of the United States. I told Secretary Haig and the administration the Saudis did not raise the price of the oil, in the interest of the United States increased their production, in the interest and prosperity of the United States. So I don't think that there will be any excuse for you not to give the Saudis the AWACS. Although they are one of the closest friends of the United States. If you are going to refuse it, all the Arabs are going to put an interrogation mark. One of the closest friends of the United States had not been given these planes, then what is going to happen to other countries, to your other friends?

[Question] What other steps do you think President Reagan could take to enhance the relation with the Arab world?

Answer: The most important point for this area is the peace process.

Question: What steps could he take? What do you think would be the most important things he could do now, beyond the AWACS?

Answer: I told you about the peace process. I don't want to go deeper in some points, I do not want to embarrass anyone. The United States is a full partner with us in the peace process. It has good relations with Israel. Plus our relations with Mr Begin and the Israelis now. We shall conclude the full autonomy talks. Whenever we reach a good solution for it, I think it would be for the peace of the whole area. Peace in the whole area which will help solve things with the United States. We have so many dangers around us.

Question: One of them is on your own border.

Answer: With Libya?

Question: Yes.

Answer: I don't mean Libya. We have to solve our problem here in the Middle East, so as to pay attention to threats coming from here or there. I don't want to name anything now. As I have declared before, I am not going to attack any country. I would like to live in peace, to have good relations with our neighbours, whether Israel or the Arabs. We are not going to attack any of them, in the media, or by any means. And we are going to wait and see.

Question: What would be the signal, you are waiting to see what will happen. What are you waiting to see?

Answer: I mean, I'm going to wait and see what their reaction will be, what will be the reaction of the Arab world towards us. Realising that we will never drop the Camp David. It is the basis of the whole solution, the only commitment on the Israelis for the Palestinian problem.

Question: Mr President. Have you ever met or spoken to the people who were involved in the assassination, Lieutenant Islambuli. Did you yourself talk to them, to understand what it is in their head?

Answer: Not at all. I think the investigations are going on, so I don't interfere.

Question: Have you received any word about the investigations?

Answer: I can tell you about these four persons who made this assassination. It is a very limited group, and they are suffering from many complexes. The head of these four was married, did not have children, divorced and married again, and again did not have children. Then he has so many complexes, and then he started to go in a religious direction, until he became an extremist in this direction. An extremist from our point-of-view, is a man who does not follow Islam. Because Islam does not say you should kill, killing and bloodshed and all this is Khomeyni's Islam. It is not ours.

Question: Do you worry about the rise of fundamentalism in Egypt?

Answer: Not to that extent.

Question: We have been asking everyone, trying to understand, why more and more young women in Egypt are beginning to dress more modestly.

Answer: I think you can notice it now, the rate is going down very sharply when they realise those people who are trying to impose some ideas on them, that they are not a real Islamic people, not following the Islamic basis. So you could see that the rate of these people is going down very sharply these days.

Question: Specially in the universities?

Answer: Yes. The universities changed completely now.

Question: While that rate, maybe, going down, the birth rate seems to be going up?

Answer: The birth rate is a problem.

Question: But as the president of a country trying to deal with foreign policy, trying to upgrade the armed forces, trying to do all these things at once. Meanwhile, most informed Egyptians say, when you ask what is your biggest problem in the future, they will say population.

Answer: Now? The main item in front of me is the security of the people and the country itself.

Question: From the external or the internal?

Answer: From the extremists which we have internally. Then after that, we will look for the prosperity of the people. The external policy, I don't think we have any problem now. The peace process is going on our relations with the Arab countries, is going on.

Question: How much of a threat, do you think, the extremists are?

Answer: I think not more than what happened. What happened on the sixth of October. They are not a big danger. Not at all to that extent. They started a long time ago, but the late President as-Sadat did not want to start any action against them. But he gave them more time than it should be.

Question: Would you say its your biggest problem, still, internally?

Answer: I don't mean the biggest problem. It is the main item, but everything is settling down now. When we arrest all these people, everything is settling down, and you can feel the people starting to be at ease, than sometime ago.

Question: But can I go back to population for a minute. You can do many good things for your country, then suddenly finding that the great numbers of the population overwhelms all your good intentions. How do you deal with that? Cairo is getting bigger and bigger, more and more people in the work force?

Answer: To control the birth rate, it is a very difficult thing, from the point of view of the religious. But, we have to find a way for that. And we are going to start work on this after a while. There is an organisation here in our country which is looking after this problem of the high birth rate and I think we are going to give it some more attentio in the future.

Question: Do you think you will be able to overcome it?

Answer: I am going to do my best. It will take sometime, of course.

Question: Mr President, I'm curious about the fact, we have more than 500 fundamentalist arrested now, and also some 150 leftists arrested.

Answer: When were they arrested?

Question: Since the assassination. Is there any evidence of a leftist involvement in thi

Answer: Till now, I can't tell you. All those who are arrested, are those who belong to this assassination problem if they are leftists, rightists, or anybody, we don't bother we don't look for that if it is proved that, it will be another thing it will be something new.

Question: Can you tell us more about this group, that terrorist organisation that has been discovered, and who leads it?

Answer: I can't tell you now more than what is published in the newspapers, until the investigations are first finished.

Question: When do you expect the investigations would be done?

Answer: It will take some time concerning the act of the assassination, it is nearly abou to be finished. But the connection of this group with the other groups who were preparing for a larger, or much more activity, it will take some time, maybe one month.

Question: I have another issue. Where do you see the United States-Egyptian military cooperation going? What is the objective, and do you see any possibility of the United States and Egypt acting together, if there is trouble in the Sudan, or in Saudi Arabia, or .....?

Answer: I don't think that we'll need to have Americans in a war, if anything happens. To Sudan, this depends upon Sudan. But I don't think Sudan will ask for American soldiers to defend their country, at all. From our own point of view, as an Egyptian, we ask the United States just to give us arms, to help in arming the armed forces, but not to participate with us in any kind of warfare, at all. We are capable, we have a lot of armed forces here, big armed forces to act ourselves, if it is needed.

Question: Would you act in Saudi Arabia, if there were...?

Answer: ..... There is a special agreement between Arab nations. There is a kind of cooperation, whenever there is an aggression on one of the Arab countries.

Question: It is an external aggression?

Answer: Yes.

Question: Under which, you could conceivably...?

Answer: If we are asked. We are not to send troops to any other Arab country. Unless according to the treaty we are asked to go there.

Question: The question of Mr 'Arafat and Syria. There seem to be a break between Mr 'Arafat and the Syrians over the Fahd plan. What do you think of the Fahd plan?

Answer: We said our opinion about the Fahd plan before. We said that some of the points of the Fahd plan coincide with the Camp David, and some other points, could be good issues for any future dialogue.

Question: We'll go back now to Mr 'Arafat and the Syrians. They sort of have reached....?

Answer: Between 'Arafat and Syria. It is a big story between 'Arafat and Syria. You know the Syrians are making a strong control on the PLO now. I don't think that 'Arafat could do something without the permission of the Syrians. So as far as the Syrians, they are rejecting the Fahd plan?

Question: Yes.

Answer: 'Arafat was going to reject also. I don't think that he would give a strong support for the Fahd plan while the Syrians are opposed to it.

Question: But he came out in favour of the Fahd plan, I mean 'Arafat.

Answer: Really, I don't guarantee that. He'll come in the favour of the Fahd plan, and the second day he'll say no. You know the statement he delivered in Japan, and went back to Iraq to deliver another new statement against what he said in Japan, and when he went to Lebanon, he said a third statement, against the two previous ones.

Question: Is it possible for Egypt to go from the Camp David to the Fahd plan? You have noted that there are points which are common, and how easy would it be to switch from one to the other?

Answer: I could tell you this, we are going on with the peace process according to the Camp David which is the only commitment on the Israeli side for the Palestinian problem. The Camp David, you know, has two accords. One for the Egyptian's problems, and the other for the Palestinian problem. We concluded the treaty between Egypt and Israel according to the first document from the Camp David. The second document is for the Palestinian problem. We are now negotiating for the full autonomy, with the Israelis, having the United States as a full partner. We are going to continue the negotiations according to the Camp David until we conclude the powers and responsibilities of the full autonomy. Whenever we reach it we will declare it to the whole world, and to the Palestinians, and if they find it convenient to them, we consider that we have put them at the beginning of the road, and they will have to take their case on their own. If not, if they could add something more, we will be very pleased. But we will have to act according to the Camp David, until we conclude the heads of agreement which we spoke about with the Israelis and the United States.

Question: There has been some talk, in Israel at least, for a summit meeting: You, and Mr Begin and Mr Reagan. Is that going to happen?

Answer: I don't think so. To have a summit meeting, there should be something to be discussed. The negotiations are going on. So, to convene a summit, I think, there should be some thing to be discussed, an agenda for that. Till now there is no agenda.

Question: There is the re-affirmation. The reason to call for it, is the re-affirmation of the treaty.

Answer: The re-affirmation? I spoke with Mr Begin when he was here about this peace treaty, and the withdrawal from the occupied territory and the peace, and he told me this word which I never forget, peace for ever, and we shook hands for that. Peace for ever, of course.

Question: Do you hope when you feel sure that things are calm here, that you can go to the United States, and meet with President Reagan. Is that in the future?

Answer: I had an invitation from President Reagan.

Question: Have you accepted it?

Answer: Yes I accepted it.

Question: But there is no date at all.

Answer: (?No date has been fixed. I accepted an) invitation of Prime Minister Begin, but there is no date. Maybe in December. It depends.

Question: Both President 'Abd an-Nasir and President as-Sadat -- it happens to American presidents, Mr President -- they had many problems at home, but somehow the world seem exciting. I think that former president Carter, fell into that trap. Almost every American president, at some point, falls in love with the idea of foreign policy, strategy and superpower. President 'Abd an-Nasir and President as-Sadat, had big images, after all. You are new to the world scene. Are you going to concentrate on foreign affairs, or domestic affairs? That is a difficult question, I imagine.

Answer: It is not a difficult question. My internal affairs are very important these days. There is the economic, for the prosperity of the people, I'm going to pay more attention to it. Concerning the foreign policy, I think the late President as-Sadat has done a lot for the foreign policy, and everything is going right, there is the peace process, and these relations with the other friends. I think, as far as we are not going to attack any country, in the media, or any other means, everything will go in the proper channel. We are going to pay much more attention to the internal questions.

Question: Subsidies are a big issue here in Egypt?

Answer: I was speaking with our political bureau today that I would like to start working out a paper to discuss these subsidies. How could we overcome this problem. It will take some time for us. So we are going to start making discussions and exchanging views with all parties here, with the National Democratic Party, with the Labour Party, and the other parties, then, we'll make a big discussion, having all these parties in it until we conclude something concerning these subsidies.

Question: Don't you think that they sap some of the economic strength, some of the social strength of Egypt?

Answer: Of course, of course.

Question: What do you see as the most pressing problem domestically, after your subsidies, or maybe even before susidies? What has to be tackled, aside from the extremists?

Answer: The housing for the people, infra-structure and the food. We are looking for the agriculture on a large scale. President as-Sadat had already started this project, and he started also the housing projects. Whenever you go everywhere the country, you find construction going at a very high rate, although it is enough, we are going to push much more, support it, somehow.

Question: Someone made very eloquent talk to us here, in Egypt, about the fact that there were no incentives to have small families, the incentives were to have big families. I can send my children out, they bring home a half a pound, each day. The more children I have, the more pounds I'm going to have. Meanwhile you are giving me stands for food [free food]. You are educating my children through university, you are providing them jobs when (they) get out of the university. Why should I not have all the children of the world.

Answer: I think some of our people started to realise the trouble of having some more children now. They started this, a couple of years ago, but still we have, in some areas, those who don't worry about having more children. Specially in the countryside. But this needs some more explanation to these people, the danger of this and that, so as to try to find an outlet for this high birth rate. In some places, it is difficult. We have some problems which we are going to discuss in the coming few months. To make discussions about these problems, to find out what kind of solutions could be reached.

Question: Will you consciously try to have a broader, public discussion of problems, before taking decisions?

Answer: Yes.

Question: Because I had the impression, that President as-Sadat, sort of by himself thinking it up, then announcing it?

Answer: No, sometimes, he used to ask me things, and I saw some other advisers. But I intend for any problem to be discussed in the party then, with all parties on a larger scale, so as to reach much more reasonable solutions, and see the experts in every branch and get the advisers. We have so many people here, in the economic and in so many directions.

Question: People tell me that you are the one who made the government work?

Answer: I'm going to appoint a prime minister in the coming two or three months.

Question: Would that prime minister be at a disadvantage, because you are so good as a prime minister, because you know now how everything should be done, and is done, and gets done?

Answer: I think we have some people who have a good experience in the work, and they could go on without creating pressure on them for this or that problem.

Question: It is said that you don't like the media, you don't like the American media?

Answer: I don't worry about any media. They can say whatever they want to say, like your friend Jack Anderson.

They told me about these articles, and I said he could write one hundred articles. I don't worry about that, because if there is any proof against anybody, I am going to act.

Question: Have you looked into his charges?

Answer: I had a summary about one of the articles. Then, after that I did not read anything.

Question: You asked the people if it was true, and they said no?

Answer: Yes, and I asked to get the story from the United States, and from here, and everywhere.

Question: There has been a report on that?

Answer: Yes.

Question: And it is not true?

Answer: I asked the intelligence to get me the whole story and to ask everybody.

Question: And they did that?

Answer: And they did that.

Question: And Mr Anderson never made any attempt to get in touch with anybody and ask them?

Answer: Not at all. Suppose somebody wants to write an article, if he wants to write one hundred articles, I don't worry. I don't worry at all.

Question: You know, it is curious now, with Mr as-Sadat dead, when an American looks back upon his behaviour in the last few months, it is maybe a distortion because you are looking from a distance from the United States, but it looked very strange, his behaviour was not like his behavious in the years earlier, in the last few months of his life, he had a temper, which he was not in before in public. His public image was different in the last few months?

Answer: You just reached this conclusion, because when he met the foreign correspondents, he was nervous. That was the only thing. But I did not find any change in his temperament.

Question: It seemed unusual in Washington, when he said we were asked to give Russian equipment for Afghanistan, and we did. It was the kind of secret that everybody knew, the Russians, of course, published a year ago, that there were arms going in but it is different when it is official, and when a newspaper published it. It made it official.

Answer: No comment.

Question: Did you think he was under extraordinary pressure in the last few months of his life?

Answer: I didn't feel that at all.

Question: You didn't, or you would know better than me.

Answer: And before that there was an article in the Jerusalem POST which said that there was a kind of ...do you remember this article in the Jerusalem POST?

That there are quarrels between the aides of President as-Sadat. He was very upset by that. I didn't read the article, but I heard about it. I never get upset, when such an article is published, because I know everything. There was no competition, I didn't look forward to be a president at all. That there was competition, I didn't feel. You know the story of the Jerusalem POST is something, which I really could not believe. It did not take place, it did not happen here between the aides, as they mentioned. I don't know who gave them such a story, which was not true.

Question: We were discussing how a story published anywhere has an effect, like dropping a stone in the water, like the story of inviting Egypt to a summit conference it started with a news story in Kuwait...

Answer: When I heard so many rumours about it I said that we did not receive any invitation and even if we had received an invitation we were not going to go there.

Question: Is there evidence that there is foreign involvement in this assassination?

Answer: Till now there is no sign.

Question: Were there cheques? Did they get some money?

Answer: They could collect some money here from different directions internally.

Question: Az-Zumur never had any contacts with Libya or Iraq or...

Answer: Till now we have no information.

Question: Is it possible that Az-Zumur could have been a double agent for Libya?

Answer: I don't know really.

Question: You have no evidence?

Answer: None at all. In the investigations there is nothing concerning this. Have you met the minister of interior. You better go and meet him. He will tell you the whole story. Till now we have no evidence there is any foreign power interference till now.

Question: You are being cautious. You cannot be certain?

Answer: I cannot tell you until investigations are finished.

Question: We have heard a rumour that CIA agents came here after the assassination to look into the security and why security was so bad and were asked to make an investigation on why security did not work?

Answer: It is the first time for me to hear such a thing.

Question: Are changes going to be made in security?

Answer: Of course we are going to reconsider again our security.

Question: Do you worry for yourself now?

Answer: I do not worry at all.

Question: What happened to security? What was the problem? It seems there was a massive security breakdown. I was there at the time of the assassination and there was nobody there to defend the president....

Answer: I will tell you something. The story is a very long story. But I am going to tell you something. We are not used to such a thing in our life here -- such an act as that which happened on the 6th of October never happened in our country at all. Even if there were security people with machineguns I do not think that they would dare start using their machineguns. What happened would have been a shock for people carrying machineguns. By the time it was realized that the president was being shot at, the action was finished. The whole thing took 45 seconds. It was a shock to us. And to everybody and even to those who have machineguns. We are not used to such a thing.

Question: You remember what happened in those 45 seconds?

Answer: I was sitting next to the president. I was looking at the aerobatics. I heard some bullets. Then I hear the president saying impossible. I looked at the president and saw him standing up. I saw the figure of somebody approaching with a gun. I told the president go down. Somebody from behind pushed us. It was a shock to everybody. We are not used to such violent acts. Something new in our country.

Question: Mr President, do you think if they had waited a year (the extremists) instead of doing it now, things would have been much worse for Egypt?

Answer: I do not think we would have let them be safe for another year. We started to arrest them in September. We should have done this a year ago.

Question: Did you know who they were?

Answer: We were following their activities and President as-Sadat was asked to start acting but he had his own idea and said no, not the time now. Wait for a while.

Question: This particular group?

Answer: Yes, the Takfir and Hijra group.

Question: So you think the crackdown should have come earlier.

Answer: Yes.

Question: You are very kind. You gave us an hour. You are very busy we know. Thank you.

OFFICIAL CONCERN ABOUT NEW ISRAELI SETTLEMENTS

NC030010 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2330 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Cairo, 2 Nov (MENA) -- The Egyptian Foreign Ministry has shown interest in and concern over press reports that Israel intends to build two new settelements in the Gaza Strip. Publishing this report in tomorrow's issue, Tuesday, AL-AHRAM says that the Foreign Ministry has asked the Egyptian Embassy in Tel Aviv[illegible] to confirm these reports. The paper points out that Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali determined during his talks in Israel that Egypt considers the establishment of settlements a basic obstacle to the autonomy talks and to the achivement of peace in the Middle East.

'ALI SPEAKS AT BANQUET FOR LUXEMBURG OFFICIAL

NC022048 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1935 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Cairo, 2 Nov (MENA) -- Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has expressed his appreciation of Luxembourg's stand on the efforts Egypt is exerting for the sake of a just, comprehensive and durable peace in the Middle East.

In a speech delivered tonight at a dinner banquet he hosted in honor of Luxembourg Vice President and Minister of Foreign Affairs Colette Flesch, who is currently visiting Cairo, 'Ali said. We believe your current visit to Egypt will help enhance the European role in the peace process in this part of the world. 'Ali added. Egypt is fully aware of the close ties and relations between peace in the Middle East and peace in Europe. Egypt is also aware of the role Europe could play to bring about success in the Middle East peace process. 'Ali went on. We believe that because of its international weight and good relations with all the parties concerned in the Middle East, Egypt can perform a more precise role that would complete the current efforts for reaching a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis. In his speech, 'Ali said. Europe is called upon today to prove the extent of the dynamic bonds between peace in the Middle East and stability in Europe. The foreign minister said that the European group's decision of 27 October on participation in the multinational peacekeeping force in Sinai constitutes a constructive step in the right direction, which Egypt greatly appreciates and welcomes. 'Ali described the discussions he held today with Mrs Colette Flesch as fruitful and useful. He said views were exchanged during the discussions, which were a continuation of the discussions held between the two countries last January. The foreign minister expressed his gratitude to the government of Luxembourg for its constructive economic cooperation with Egypt, both on the bilateral level and the level of the European group.

KAMAL 'ALI COMMENTS ON SAUDI PEACE INITIATIVE

PM021259 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 29 Oct 81 p 1

[Unattributed report. "Kamal Hasan 'Ali says. 'Fahd Initiative Has Positive Aspects'"]

[Text] Replying to a question on Egypt's official attitude toward the Saudi initiative, [Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and foreign minister] Kamal Hasan 'Ali has stated: "Prince Fahd's initiative has some positive aspects but it still lacks the practical aspect -- that which requires all the parties to sit down to negotiate on it. Therefore, the Camp David agreement is still the only current available practical step which Israel has signed and committed itself to." Kamal Hasan 'Ali said. No one must forget that the results of the implementation of the Camp David agreement include the ending of the sufferings of the Palestinians in the [West] Bank and Gaza.

MUBARAK REPORTEDLY TO RELINQUISH NDP LEADERSHIP

PM021141 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 29 Oct 81 p 1

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT bureau report. "Mubarak Relinquishes leadership of Ruling Party, Director of Cairo Holy Koran Radio Held in Custody"]

[Excerpts] Cairo -- ASH-SHARAQ AL-AWSAT has learned that an agreement has been reached between Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and [Socialist] Labor Party Leager Eng Ibrahim Shukri on a new form of opposition in Egypt. Labor Party sources said that, in accordance with this new form [of opposition] President Mubarak will relinquish the leadership of the ruling National [Democratic] Party and dedicate himself solely to the presidency. These sources emphasized that President Mubarak has agreed to the Labor Party publishing a newspaper that will have a different editorial team and will adhere to the basic goals of the society.

CORRECTION TO MUBARAK AL-MUSAWWAR INTERVIEW

In the item entitled "President Mubarak interviewed by AL-MUSAWWAR" published in the 30 October Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT on page D 6, please substitute phrase "armored units" for "armored car" in paragraph three, line three.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUES

No 509

JN011746 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Communique No 509 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 1 November 1981]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our brave armed forces continued their activities in the operational sectors last night and today with the following results:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Our forward units pounded enemy concentrations with various weapons in front of their positions in the Abadan region, killing 22 and destroying 1 vehicle loaded with hardware, 2 stockpiles of hardware and 2 observation posts.
B. Nine were killed and one tank, one vehicle and one stockpile of hardware were destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region.
C. Nine were killed and one gun was destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region.
D. Three were killed and nine vehicles, including excavators and heavy machinery, were destroyed in the Shush region.
E. Two were killed and one gun was destroyed in the Dezful region.
F. One was killed in the Nowsud region.
G. One enemy fighter plane was shot down today in the southern sector of the theater of operations.
H. The aircraft of our valiant air force today raided enemy positions and concentrations in the southern sector of the theater of operations, scoring direct and effective hits before returning safely to base.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 46 killed and 1 tank, 2 vehicles, 2 guns, 9 different types of machinery, 3 stockpiles of hardware, 2 observation posts and 1 fighter plane destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 10 marytrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: one tank, one vehicle and one excavator damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 1 November 1981

No 510

JN021602 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1545 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Nov (INA) -- The Iraqi forces have killed 44 Iranians and destroyed 3 vehicles, 3 excavator, 2 stockpiles of hardware and 1 observation post. This came in Communique No 510, issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command here this evening on the results of the military operations carried out in the operational sectors during the past 24 hours.

The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 510 by the Armed Forces General Command.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Following are the results of our valiant armed forces' activities in the operational sectors yesterday evening and today:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Enemy troop concentrations were sighted opposite our forward positions in the Abadan region. Our forces pounded them with various weapons, killing 12.
B. One of our forward units pounded an enemy troop concentration opposite its positions in the Mehran region and forced the enemy to flee after killing 8 troops.
C. Four killed and one vehicle, three excavators and one stockpile of hardware destroyed in the Shush region.
D. Five killed in the Iranian region opposite Panjwin.
E. Four killed and one vehicle destroyed in the Mimak region opposite our positions in Sayf Sa'd.
F. Four killed and one stockpile of hardware destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region.
G. Three killed and one observation post destroyed in the Dezful region.
H. Two killed and one vehicle destroyed in the Nowsud region.
I. Two killed in the Ahvaz region.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 44 killed and 3 vehicles, 3 excavators, 2 stockpiles of hardware and 1 observation post destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: Fourteen marytrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: Three vehicles damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 2 November 1981

RAMADAN REAFFIRMS READINESS TO END WAR WITH IRAN

JN302154 Baghdad INA in English 1700 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Karbala', 30 Oct (INA) -- Member of the Revolution Command Council (RCC) and First Deputy Premier Taha Yasin Ramadan Friday reiterated Iraq's readiness to end the war as soon as Iran fully recognizes Iraq's rights.

Addressing a new batch of fighters from the popular army heading to the warfront, Mr Ramadan said Iraq did not submit unjust demands or expressed any wish to belittle of the Iranian people's dignity and sovereignty. All that Iraq wants is to preserve its dignity and sovereignty besides disallowing others to interfere in its internal affairs, Mr Ramadan pointed out.

Mr Ramadan said Iraq has several times expressed a sincere wish for peace through many initiatives from a position of strength and capability. He added, we still have this wish, provided that they had the same wish and fully recognize our rights in the territories and waters usurped by the enemy.

At the same time, Iraq is ready to continue the war even for twenty years, and its continuation will increase our determination to go on struggling until the enemy admits our full rights, he explained. Mr Ramadan said Iraq is psychologically and materially prepared for a drawn out war depending on its just question, the unity of its people and the soundness of its economy.

REPORT ON KING HUSAYN'S ACTIVITIES IN WASHINGTON

JN022017 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Excerpt] The first round of official talks between His Majesty King Husayn and U.S. President Ronald Reagan began in Washington this evening following the official welcome accorded to their Majesties King Husayn and Queen Nur on the White House lawn attended by the U.S. President and his wife.

The first round of talks, which lasted about 1 hour, was attended for Jordan by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, his excellency the commander in chief of the armed forces and the ministers of court, information and foreign affairs; on the U.S. side, the talks were attended by Secretary of State Alexander Haig, Secretary of Defense Casper Weinberger President Reagan's senior aides and the White House staff.

President Reagan delivered a speech welcoming His Majesty King Husayn which he began by praising His Majesty's courage and wisdom and the strength of Jordanian-U.S. relations which, he said, are based not only on common interests but also on values and mutual respect.

Replying to the U.S. President's speech, His Majesty King Husayn thanked him for the warm reception accorded him and the Jordanian delegation, his majesty said that Jordanian-U.S. relations are founded on values and principles around which the American nation was built. These values and principles are also dear to the Arabs and the basis of their modern resurgence. He said that sound dynamic relations should always be based on mutual understanding.

His majesty added: Over eventfull years, I devoted myself totally to the cause of the Arab people, which is my cause and incentive, and to the belief that it is an honorable and just cause. I considered it my duty to present this cause, defend it and explain it as far as I could. He added: I believe in the maxim that you can conceal the truth from all the people some of the time and from some of the people all the time but you cannot conceal it from all the people all the time.

His Majesty King Husayn said: I believe justice will ultimately prevail. We should not allow the distortions of others to become an obstacle to the understanding on which our relations are based.

His Majesty King Husaryn warned against the dangers of the situation in the region. He said he sees these dangers threatening Arab rights and legitimate interests as well as Arab identity and the rights of coming generations. He also sees these dangers threatening world peace and the vital interests of all those who care for security in the region, including the United States.

His majesty added: I hope I will be able to present our case in a convincing manner to serve all our interests and achieve better understanding. By doing so, we will pave the way for the formulation of peaceful policies and build stronger and more permanent relations between us on firm and clear bases. Concluding his speech, His Majesty King Husayn expressed hope and optimism that this goal will be realized.

His Majesty King Husayn and his delegation left for the State Department for lunch and talks with Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Secretary of Defense Casper Weinberger.

The second round of official talks between His Majesty King Husayn and President Reagan is scheduled for tomorrow morning.

AR-RA'Y ON ARAB HOPES FOR EVENHANDED U.S. POLICY

JN031011 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 3 Nov 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Adherence to Values," AR-RA'Y says: The first round of talks between His Majesty King Husayn and President Reagan took place yesterday in Washington. It has been noted that the talks were preceded by an allusion by President Reagan that there is not a dispute between the two sides that cannot be resolved and that mutual interests are not the only thing they have in common, but also the values which they respect.

This allusion deserves being put on the record, especially since His Majesty King Husayn also asserted that values, principles and justice are the basis of relations. His majesty also warned on the dangerous situation in the region and pointed to the danger threatening Arab interests, rights and identity as well as the interests of those concerned about the security of the region, including the United States.

This means that Husayn and Reagan have asserted, before the beginning of their talks, the importance of values as a basis for relations. Undoubtedly, the adoption of values as a basis for dealings will strengthen the Arab request the United States curtail its support for Israel, adopt an evenhanded policy toward the Arabs and take rights into primary consideration when tackling the Middle East issue.

On the other hand, Israeli policy is based on defying values, international will and justice and on ignoring all the facts of the issue, especially Palestinian rights to their usurped land and to freely determine their own destiny on this land.

Needless to say, under the criterion of values, the U.S. Administration cannot support those who defy and oppose this criterion when the United States itself is trying to build sound policies on its basis.

The U.S. President's allusion that there are no disputes between the United States and the Arabs that cannot be solved is correct. Still, it must be pointed out that in dealings, adherence to the criterion of values will remove the disputes which were nurtured by Israel when it succeeded in monopolizing U.S. support and misrepresenting values to different U.S. administrations, such as portraying Israeli aggression as a defense of interests and values. Undoubtedly, the U.S. administration's understanding of the old Israeli deception and its awareness of the dangers threatening the region and U.S. interests themselves as a result of Israeli aggression should prompt Washington to solve its differences with the Arabs on the basis of values, principles and mutual interests.

During the first round of talks with President Reagan yesterday, His Majesty King Husayn assessed the Arab situation and outlined the history of the peace efforts, the bases of the issue and his view of a suitable solution. The king also stressed the importance of Arab Jerusalem's return to Arab sovereignty and the participation of the Palestinians in any efforts to achieve peace in the area. The king pointed to the gravity of Israel's settlement policy in order to place the facts before the U.S. Administration. These facts are backed by values, principles and justice.

Therefore, the hope of turning over a new leaf in U.S.-Arab relations is valid, backed and strengthened by the current talks between His Majesty King Husayn and President Reagan. Undoubtedly, the United States can turn the hope into a reality, especially since the key to this is represented by adherence to the values to which His Majesty King Husayn and President Reagan alluded.

IRAQI EMBASSY REPORTEDLY PROTESTS INCIDENT

NC022330 Paris AFP in English 2315 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Beirut, 2 Nov (AFP) -- The Iraqi Embassy here lodged a protest with the Lebanese Foreign Ministry today after eight Iraqi diplomats were detained at a roadblock for four hours by members of the Arab Deterrent Force (ADF).

The eight, all stationed in the capital, were held up along with the Lebanese police accompanying them while on their way to Beirut International Airport early this morning.

Iraqi sources said the diplomats were only released after the embassy telephoned Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus.

The Syrian-manned ADF today imposed strict security measures in West Beirut in an attempt to stop any type of military activity, including carrying arms and wearing military clothe ADF patrols were combing the area and roadblocks were set up to check cars and their passengers.

In another development, the Iraqi Embassy for the second time in recent weeks protested against the fact that Iranian officials were allowed to criticize the Iraqi regime while in Lebanon.

A communique published here expressed the embassy's "deep regret" that a representative of a foreign government was authorized to "conduct a campaign against an Arab state."

Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Hoseyn Zadeh charged at a news conference on Saturday that more than 1,000 Iraqi prisoners were held in Iran, which is at war with Iraq.

He also accused the leftist Lebanese National Movement and the Palestinian resistance of supporting Iran in the Gulf war. [as received]

In October a minor diplomatic incident between Iraq and Lebanon was sparked off when an Iranian diplomat in Beirut made statements criticizing Iraq.

CANADIAN EMBASSY DENIES REPORTS IT WILL CLOSE

NC301516 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] We have received the following statement from the Canadian Embassy in Beirut:

Some information media have disseminated reports that erroneously said that Canada has decided to participate in the Sinai peacekeeping force and that, therefore, the Canadian Embassy in Beirut will be closed. In fact, these two reports are unfounded. Canada has not decided to participate in the Sinai peacekeeping force, and the closure of the Canadian Embassy in Beirut has never been raised. Lebanon and Canada are bound together by a warm and lasting friendship.

AL-ASAD, PLO LEADERS DISCUSS U.S. MANEUVERS

JN030632 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received at 2130 last night PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and PLO Executive Committee members Faruq Qaddumi, 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, Muhammad Zuhdi an-Nashashibi, Talal Jani, Muhammad Khalifah and Ahmad Yamani. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

The conferees discussed the Arab area and current U.S.-Zionist maneuvers as well as those likely to take place in the future.

YAR PRESIDENT GIVES STATEMENT ON DEPARTURE 1 NOV

JN011448 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Excerpts] YAR President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and his delegation left Damascus at 1000 today following a visit to Syria during which he met with President Hafiz al-Asad and exchanged views on the situation in the Arab region. He was seen off by President Hafiz al-Asad, Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, the deputy prime ministers, the ministers, the YAR ambassador in Damascus, members of the YAR Embassy staff and heads of Arab and foreign diplomatic missions in Damascus.

In a statement at the end of his visit, Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih expressed his cordial feelings, appreciation and thanks to President Hafiz al-Asad and the Syrian Government and people for the great hospitality and warm reception which, he said, reflected the strong fraternity between the Syrian and Yemeni people.

He also expressed his appreciation for Syria's support for the Yemeni people since the revolution as well as its sincere and honest cooperation with the YAR in its battle for reconstruction and liberation.

Col 'Ali 'Abdallah expressed his satisfaction with the results of the talks he had with President Hafiz al-Asad and praised Syria's steadfastness against all plots and on the main frontline in defense of the Arab nation and its rights and dignity.

AL-ASAD, IRANIAN OFFICIAL HOLD DISCUSSION

JN011302 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Text] His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad at 1100 today received Hoseyn Sheykholeslam Zadeh, under secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The meeting was attended by Iranian Ambassador to Syria 'Ali Akbar Mohtashemi.

The two sides reviewed the situation in the region and requirements for the struggle against Zionist and imperialist conspiracies.

BEGIN ADDRESSES OPENING OF KNESSET SESSION

TA021537 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1432 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Prime Minister Menahem Begin Knesset address at the winter session opening -- live]

[Text] Mr Speaker, ladies and gentlemen, members of the Knesset: The murder of President as-Sadat shocked not only the Egyptian people but also many other nations -- close and distant. Those who aimed weapons at the president of their state, shot and killed him did not do it because he visited Jerusalem about 4 years ago or because he held meetings with my colleagues and myself in Ismailia, Camp David, Washington, Cairo, Al-'Arish, Beersh Alexandria, Haifa, Aswan, Ofira and again, at our last meeting, in Alexandria. Nor did the do it because he, together with President Carter and myself, signed the Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. They committed that terrible crime as members of a secret Islamic organization. It is as if they came from another planet, believing he had deviated from the path of Islam, as they perceive it, and that is why they thought he had to be killed, whereas they, after they carried out their evil intent, will rise to heaven and enjoy the unimaginable good that exists, or does not, in that afterworld.

The people of Israel shared the grief of the Egyptian people. Deep in our hearts, we were at one with the bereaved family and with the entire Egyptian nation in its sorrow over the death of their father and president. I am again sending from the Knesset podium -- where President as-Sadat stood November 1977 -- our sincere feelings mourning his death, his assassination, by evildoers.

The Egyptian people has elected its new president, who is [former] Vice President Husni Mub We congratulate him on his election to that high post and wish him success in carrying out this job, which is a highly responsible one. I can say that when I, together with my colle was in Cairo, I held a good talk with President Mubarak, whose essence -- while each stretc out his hand to the other -- was that peace for us will exist forever. After the shocking incident in Cairo, there is no political need nor is there any international legal requirem to demand that President Mubarak and President Reagan -- who was elected instead of Presider Carter -- to renew, on behalf of their countries, the signatures on the Camp David accords or on the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

Mr Speaker: International treaties are signed by authorized representatives of countries in those countries' names and if one representative ceases to hold his official post for any reason -- elections, natural death or assassination -- all the commitments stipulated in the signed agreements continue, persevere and are binding on all parties. This is the great rule in international law, and one should not -- really must not -- even cast on it a tiny shadow of a doubt by demanding anew that the treaties be reconfirmed.

Let me cite an example from the international reality created in the previous century, and which no longer exists today. On 29 October 1888 a document on the Suez Canal was signed. Its content is well known and I will not repeat its clauses. These days, they all apply to Israel just as they apply to all the countries of the world. However, who signed that chart nearly 100 years ago? They are: France, Britain, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Russia, Spain, Turkey and the Netherlands. Not only have rulers disappeared from the world scene in that time, but even regimes have been overturned. Imperial Germany became a republic, and today it is divided. Italy was a monarchy and became a republic.

Russia was under Tsarist rule and now it is communist. Spain was a monarchy and now it is a democratic republic. Turkey is no longer ruled by a sultan, who was also the caliph, and has lost its great empire. One country disappeared entirely from the map -- Austria-Hungary. Despite all these changes, the Constantinople Charter continues to be binding and no one entertains the notion of convening a conference of three, or five, or six, to discuss its reconfirmation or to declare it binding by virtue of international law. The same applies to all other treaties and agreements, of which the Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty -- which puts an end to the state of war between two countries, the same state of war which provided the pretext for Egypt at the time to justify, on the basis of one of the clauses from the 1888 Constantinople Charter, the closure of the Suez Canal to commercial ships or warships flying the Israeli flag -- is part.

[Indistinct interruption by MK Tewfiq Tubi, who is being silenced by Knesset Speaker Menahem Savidor]

The Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty exists and is binding and will continue to be binding on the two parties. If one party, Mr Speaker, had violated it, it would have justified the other party's doing the same. Reciprocity in such cases applies entirely evenly to both parties -- in both honoring the agreement and in doing the opposite. We wish to state our determination [hakaratenu] that at all times the first type of reciprocity will be maintained. This is what President Mubarak pledged to me, and to this I pledged myself before him.

After the last meeting between President as-Sadat and myself and even in the past few days, representatives of our two countries did a lot to bring about normal relations or, in the fine terms used by Egyptian Foreign Minister Mr 'Ali, natural, important agreements have been signed, and they are detailed and substantial in the realm of tourism and communications, as well as other agreements. Everything was done in accord with the peace treaty and its annexes. We shall continue to discuss things.

However, there is an additional part to the Camp David accords, which has not yet been realized, and it is the agreement on the implementation of full autonomy for the Arab inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza district. This part should also be implemented, if possible soon. It is for this reason that representatives of the two countries met and agreed that an attempt will be made, in the meeting that will soon be held, next week, to handle a major aspect in regard to autonomy, and that is the election, the establishment and the activation of the self-administration authority -- the administrative council [rashut haminhal ha'atzmi, hamo'atza haminhalit] -- as agreed on following lengthy deliberations at Camp David. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to solve three problems: First, to determine the constitution for the democratic, secret, equal, direct and general elections to the administrative council; second, to decide on the functions of the council and their nature; and third, to make the number of members on the administrative council suitable to the number of duties it was in accord with a well-defined criterion.

Even though many other problems exist all of them should be solved. They include problems we had already reached agreement on or which it is estimated it will not be difficult to reach an agreement on. I will not deny that there are questions regarding which no agreement [haskama] has been reached, or which -- according to the state of affairs -- it will not be easy to reach. But we will begin at the heart, and will make a joint effort to reach an agreement [heskem] for the fill implementation of the additional part of the Camp David accords, including the removal of the Military Government as well as the evacuation of some of our military forces, and the restationing of the remaining Israeli forces in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza district in specified security zones, as stipulated in the Camp David agreement. We will also be prepared to present the map of those security points, and then we will also begin to count the 5 years of the interim period. We believe that this is an efficient way, we hope that in this way we will be able to reach an agreement [heskem].

Mr Speaker: To counter the Camp David accords, which are binding on all the countries signatory to them -- namely, the United States of America, Egypt and Israel -- several countries have presented what is called the European initative. The representatives of those countries met in Venice a short while after the terrorist conference in Damascus, and decided that it is necessary to discuss the establishment of a Palestinian state in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza district. We are happy to note that the United States totally rejected this plan then, whereas the new French president, Mr Mitterrand, has expressed fundamental reservations about it. We would like to announce that the Venice decision is totally unacceptable to us. We reject it by all means. Lord Carrington can rush about from one Arab country to the other and promise them that Europe -- according to him -- will support the establishment of a Palestinian state in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza strip. Nevertheless nothing will come out of all his pronouncements. He must have forgotten -- perhaps out of imperialistic atavism -- that without Israel's consent no agreement will come to be in the Middle East. The saying goes: Israel is, admittedly, a small country but it constitutes 50 percent of every Middle East agreement between our people and the other nations there. I repeat: The European initiative and the Venice resolution are insubstantial because Israel reject them completely. I would advise Lord Carrington to devote some of his great energy to a more justified and practical goal.

Saudi Arabia also presented as a counterpart to the Camp David accords, which it does not recognize -- without the AWACS and with them, it still does not recognize them -- eight clauses of its own, calling them together with others who are mistaken, or misled, a peace plan. To comprehend that it is nothing but the old Arab plan to try to eliminate the state of Israel -- albeit in stages -- it would be advisable to present before the Knesset, our public and world public, that document as it was written. Firstly, [it demands] Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories conquered in 1968, including Arab Jerusalem. Secondly, removal of settlements set up by Israel in the territories conquered in 1967. Thirdly, guaranteeing freedom of religious practice to all members of all faiths in the holy sites. Fourthly, emphasizing the rights of the Palestinians and granting compensation to all those who will not wish to return. Fifthly, putting the West Bank and the Gaza region [Ezor], for the duration of an interim period, under UN supervision, for a period not to run longer than a few months. Sixthly, the establishment of an independent Palestinian state, whose capital is Jerusalem. Seven, supporting the rights of the countries of the region to live in peace. Eight, providing guarantees for the implementation of the above points by the United Nations or some members states.

There is another, typical clause, stating the following: The implementation of the arrangement necessitates the early establishment of three conditions, which the Saudis call realistic and reasonable conditions: First, putting an end to unlimited U.S. support for Israel; putting a end to Israel's arrogance; and the recognition of the fact that it is impossible to solve the Middle East conflict without finding a solution to the Palestinian problem.

Now, Mr Speaker, ladies and gentlemen, members of the Knesset: Let us apply the rules of logic to the main articles in the Saudi annihilation plan. First, an Israeli withdrawal to the 4 June 1967 borders. If that plan had been realized, we would have again been at a distance of 8 miles from the coast. The Knesset building itself would also have been within the enemy's firing range. Thus we lived for 19 years, and our fate was incessant bloodshed: Thousands, thousands were wounded or killed. Someone may have forgotten these Jewish victims, but we have not, nor will we. However, there is a difference between the periods. Then the terrorists were not in possession of the long-range arms they now have. Also, in the almost 15 years since the 6-day War, the situation in Eretz Yisra'el has changed. Today the terrorists have missiles with a range of 21.6 km and hundreds of new, Soviet-made, 130-mm cannons of excellent quality whose range is 27-km.

There is no need for a rich imagination to know what our fate would have been had we deserted the Judaean and Samarian hills and mountains, and had all those long-range arms been position atop them.

Let us pass on from article 1 to article 6, because they are intertwined. Let me read it out again: Setting up an independent Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital. What I said with regard to the pullback to the lines of 4 June 1967 naturally applies to article 6 as well. No peace would have come out of it, only unceasing bloodshed. Because this is what the Palestinians have been promising in their charter and in all their conferences since the charter was accepted. It has been reflected in all their decisions.

As for Jerusalem, I will say but one sentence: Nothing will help our enemies and those who help them, not even billions of petrodollars will help them. Jerusalem is one, the eternal capital of Israel which will never again be partitioned, and is under Israeli sovereignty in its entirety for generations on end. The vast majority of the Knesset -- irrespective of factional affiliation -- supports this position.

As for article two: Jewish settlement in Eretz Yisara'el is not only our inalienable right, but it is also an inseparable part of our national security. Any demand to stop it or remove it has been, and will be, rejected.

Mr Speaker: The phrasing of article 7 is typical. There are some, not only in Europe but also in America, who argue that in this clause Saudi Arabia has provided a recognition of Israel's right to live in peace. But if this is so, why is Israel not mentioned in this article? We know the reason: There are some countries that have not yet recognized the very existence of the State of Israel, and call us the Zionist entity. They have, therefore, what is termed mental reservations. So that "the countries of the region" actually means everyone but the Zionist entity.

If, today, one talks about a recognition granted to us by Saudi Arabia, so to speak, of our right to live in peace, one ought to read but a few sentences out of an article published in a Saudi paper precisely at the time that the Saudi initiative appeared and there was this vain and empty talk about a recognition of the State of Israel. That newspaper complained about the former U.S. Presidents -- Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter -- and why, after As-Sadat's funeral, they began to talk about recognition of the terrorist organization and why they did not recognize it when they were in the White House. This is particularly the case with -- so the paper writes -- Mr Carter, who was enamored with the Camp David accords. This article in the Saudi paper concludes by saying: One should recognize Israelis, but only in their graves.

So look at this, all those who can read, and know that you are playing with fire. But supposing the Saudis did also have Israel in mind even though to date they remain completely silent regarding this interpretation. It is possible to eliminate in stages even a country that is recognized, and this is the real content of the eight clauses, including the one regarding the establishment of a Palestinian state, which will at once become a Soviet base. What did they decide at the Damascus conference -- strengthening the strategic alliance with the socialist countries and primarily with the Soviet Union. Anyone with a bit of sense these days understands the real meaning of these words. To put it simply: It is slavery to Moscow and serfdom.

Yet I must mention that there is an addendum to the eight Saudi clauses, which reads as follows: An end should be put to Israel's arrogance. Mr Speaker, a desert country with petrodollars -- in which there exists the darkness of the Middle Ages, including mutilation and chopping off of hands and heads, with corruption that reaches up to the skies -- is talking about arrogance while trying to dictate to us, the age-old Jewish people, what its borders should be and simultaneously tries to deprive us of our capital. There is nothing more to say.

Regarding the Saudi annihilation plan, called the peace plan, we have heard some statements that worry us not only from Europe, but also from the United States. Therefore, we announc today with all simplicity -- and I am sure I can again sound these remarks with the approva of the vast majority of the Knesset -- regardless of faction or political views -- that the eight clauses cannot serve as any sort of basis for any sort of discussion. They are rejected, from the first clause down to the eighth, inclusive. There is no element in the world with which we will be prepared to hold a dialogue on a plan for the extermination of Israel. The Camp David accords are the only ones that are binding on us, and we have fulfilled them, and will continue to fulfill them. Besides them there is nothing else.

To explain our just cause -- the total rejection of the European initiative and the Saudi plan and the acceptance of the Camp David agreements -- it is advisable that a parliamentar delegation comprising supporters of the Cabinet and its opponents depart in the near future for the United States and other countries. Such a delegation, which will hold talks with governments and parliaments, is nothing special in the democratic world. The strange whisp recently voiced from overseas will not be heeded. Woodrom Wilson declared during World War I that it was being fought to make the world safe for democracy. Certainly World War II wa conducted for this purpose. One of the most important meanings of democracy is having dire contact and free discussions among free nations. Israel abides by these rules.

I can recall a meeting between Secretary of State Rogers with the Knesset Defense and Forei Affairs Committee, of which I was a member, in which he heard the supporters of the governm and its opponents. He heard former MK Ya'aqov Hazan tell him: MK Begin is sitting before and we differ on all issues, but on this matter -- namely the rejection of your plan, Mr Rogers -- we both are united. This of course made a strong impression on the U.S. secretar of state, whereas he, Mr Rogers, dealt with what is today called lobbying for his famous pl When Senator Tower, the chairman of the Senate Armed Forces Committee, suggested a few week ago in a talk with MK Moshe Arens, the chairman of our Defense and Foreign Affairs Committe that the two committees hold joint meetings, there was no doubt in our minds that this proposal should be accepted forthwith, with understanding and even willingly.

America and Israel belong, thank goodness, to this category of countries: Open, democratic free, in which one can talk to the other -- both government and parliaments -- and explain, reply to questions and conduct a free debate.

I propose, Mr Speaker, that the leaders of the Knesset factions -- members of the coalition and the opposition -- meet this week to decide upon the composition of this parliamentary delegation, which will do its job -- as we all hope -- successfully and help our people.

If I may be allowed, let me devote a few words to the U.S.-Saudi two-fold deal ['isqat hanesheq hakfula]: It is my duty once again to point out that it creates a serious danger to Israel in the future and that we will have to do everything to overcome it. We will overcome it. However, I should also add the following: Jarring tones accompanied the propaganda campaign -- that lasted for many months -- against those who objected to this dea regardless of whether the objectors opposed the deal in the interest of the United States or from the point of view of Israel's security. I will refrain from providing quotes, everythi is known, but I am expressing the hope that these jarring tones will cease, that friendship between American and Israel will be realized, and that the promises given by the U.S. President in his letter dated 28 October 1981 -- a few hours after the Senate vote -- will be fulfilled.

Mr Speaker, may I conclude the opening speech of the political debate on a matter that is not political, but social and also economic but most of all is moral. We have begun to rehabiliate slum neighborhoods, and are currently handling 69 such neighborhoods. Some have already been renewed, and I have seen some of them and it brings light into one's life. A week ago I visited Yavne. The mayor, Mr Me'ir Shitrit, showed me a row of houses, and said: They have five rooms and families with 10 members. The members of those families themselves have said: This is a new life. This is no wonder: The parents have a room of their own, each child has his own study niche. Outside, there is green grass. There is a different atmosphere and crime has disappeared. It is a new life.

I would like to express gratitude and thanks to my friend and colleague Yiga'el Yadin, the former deputy prime minister, for what he did for this important human campaign. Now Minister David Levi, who is the deputy prime minister and minister of housing and construction, as well as Deputy Housing Minister Moshe Qatzav, are in charge of the issue. Both grew up in temporary tent quarters. They are familiar with the suffering man. We should all help them. It is a national drive in the full sense of the word. There are 80 more neighborhoods where action has not yet begun. We will systematically include them all in our operation.

I would like to ask for your help, Knesset members. This request is addressed to the members of all factions. Toward this goal we need to devote vast sums of money. The Jewish people are ready. The plan called in English, Project Renewal, has sparked the imagination of world Jewry toward which they willingly appear at special meetings, together with MK Shim'on Peres and other ministers who are also ready to appear together with their colleagues from the opposition. This shows that on this matter of rehabiliating the slum neighborhoods and introducing light into the lives of tens of thousands of citizens who are still in the darkness of unbearable poverty, there is no difference between coalition and opposition. Together we will make the effort and watch its blessed fruit grow.

Peres Speech

TA021645 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1503 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Israeli opposition leader MK Shim'on Peres Knesset address at the winter session opening -- live]

[Text] Mr Speaker, respected Knesset: The 10th Knesset's autumn session is opening while heavy clouds are gathering in the skies of our area. President as-Sadat, the first of the Arab leaders to have the courage to come to Jerusalem in the light of day and speak of peace, has been murdered. In contrast to this, Prince Fahd has publicized a plan of his own, in which Israel's name is not mentioned at all except unfavorably. The United States has committed itself to supply sophisticated weapons systems to Saudi Arabia and is hinting about the good points of the Saudi Arabia plan. Syrian-Russian missiles are still in the Al-Biqa' area of Lebanon. The PLO is reinforcing forces with weapons and propaganda. The Sinai is becoming smaller, leaving negotiations over the autonomy paper. In the territories, there are signs of unrest.

Although the Alignment was not happy about all the clauses of the Camp David agreement, it supported the very fact of signing the peace treaty, since it was the only alternative to a continuation of the war. The Camp David agreements must be fulfilled on the basis of mutuality and if this happens we will, of course, continue to support their fulfillment in accordance with what is required.

We are watching with sorrow what is happening in the Rafah approaches, but we believe the government is the only body responsible for dealing with the evacuation of settlers and we will not interfere with its considerations, we will not make its moves difficult and we will not detract from the government's full responsibility.

As for the prime minister's proposal, we also see the need for a very serious political offensive by Israel in the United States and in other countries. If the coalition really appeals to us we will gladly discuss this issue, we will look for joint lines and if we find them, we will also harness ourselves to the campaign with all our strength.

But, beyond all this, Knesset members, we must have political soul-searching and discuss the situation without any adornments of illusions and without any trace of rhetoric for its own sake. We were in Egypt to console the mourners. We formed the impression that the new Egyptian leadership, headed by President Mubarak, seriously wants the peace processes to continue, while it is also -- let us not conceal this -- interested in improving its relations with the Arab world and in seeking a solution to the Palestinian problem.

Mr Speaker, anyone who travels from Israel to Egypt, travels from concern to concern. The Egyptians are concerned about what will happen before the evacuation, before April 1982, and the Israelis are concerned about what will happen after the evacuation, after April 1982. The Egyptian concern has a concluding date. The Israeli concern has a beginning date. The process of withdrawal from Sinai -- and this government has committed itself to evacuate every centimeter of Sinai -- has, up to now, given sustenance to an element of softening toward Israel, but the ideal that the world, and even that Egypt will, after Sinai be satisified with only the existence of a paper on autonomy for the future -- this, in my view, will have to face up to the test of reality.

Certain European countries have, on the surface, joined the Camp David agreement, on the assumption that this is a process that has already exhausted itself and eyes -- both European and U.S. -- are already turning toward the Saudi Arabian plan, which is considered the heir or continuer of the Camp David agreements. I must ask the government -- it is responsible for running affairs -- how it plans to deal with this situation?

The picture drawn before our eyes is quite sad. The government has equipped itself with two answers -- one formal answer and the other visionary. With regard to the formal one, it appears that the government hopes, by April next year, to reach a declaration of intentions, agreed but partial, about autonomy, as the prime minister has described it here from this august podium. Only the agreed-upon clauses will be adhered to and it will be partial because it will not include the main disputed clauses. In fact, the autonomy negotiations were intended to create an agreed-upon paper, not a new reality and the government hopes this paper will serve as a dam against the floods of pressure gathering against us on the issues of the territories and the Palestinians. The agreement will also be partial because there is no chance of bridging the position of Egypt, which regards autonomy as a corridor to a Palestinian entity, which is unacceptable to us, and the view of the Likud government, which regards autonomy as a certificate of kashrut for the policy of not an inch [of land to be given up], a policy unacceptable to Egypt. However the agreed upon section will also remain a paper agreement because in reality there is no real bearer prepared to fulfill autonomy.

Who are the possible bearers? On the surface, the Arabs of the territories, with the support of the PLO, but the PLO does not support autonomy and we are not interested in its support. The inhabitants of the territories -- with the leadership of the national guidance committee, and this is now Egypt's latest proposal -- but can this be acceptable to us? The inhabitants of the territories, under Jordanian leadership? But neither our government nor the Hashemite monarchy at this moment are enthusiastic about this solution. What, then, will happen after April 1982. Will we remain without Sinai and fortify ourselves behind the paper of a partial agreement on the issue of autonomy?

In the absence of a plan of our own, all the forces in the Arab world, and not only in the Arab world, will gather to support the Saudi Arabian plan, a plan which is nothing but a decorated edition of the quite extremist Arab positions, while paying lipservice to world public opinion. Apparently the government itself feels the weakness of its formal position and it has begun to develop a Jordanian option of its own, an option for the far-distant future in the guise of a free confederation between a wolf and a lamb and this is what the prime minister said in a speech to the nation on the eve of the Jewish new year, and I quote: A free confederation with Jordan will be established and in its framework there will be a mutual flow of inhabitants and goods between the two banks of the Jordan. Mr Begin, who regards himself as a practical man, has often sneered at the territorial compromise proposed by the Alignment, quoting Husayn, who called it: The nonstarter. [last words in english]

One cannot even begin with this. I understand that Mr Begin now assumes that Husayn who refused to compromise, will agree to a free confederation based on the annexation of all of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza by Israel and Husayn's great compensation would be a free flow of inhabitants and goods: All that was said seriously by the prime minister in a speech to the nation on an auspicious occasion. Is it a realistic approach? It seems that the prime minister's friends, both the foreign minister and the defense minister, felt the weakness of his vision, and they rushed to his aid with political improvements about which I must say are truly shocking. In fact, their idea is that if it is impossible to change Husayn's mind, let us replace him altogether. The foreign minister said -- I am quoting him -- that our political line is to regard Jordan as the Palestinian state and it is not our business who rules there; Husayn or the PLO. Is this really the vision of the far future, a free confederation between Mr Begin and -- with a difference, a thousand, thousand differences -- Yasir 'Arafat?

The foreign minister was even more specific and, in an interview in the New York TIMES, he declared, and I am quoting, that it would be desirable if the Palestinians got rid of the Jordanian king and replaced him with a Palestinian leader who represents the Palestinian majority in the neighboring country.

Truly weighty words. Weighty as far as our positions are concerned. Since when do the Palestinians ask for our views on what is desirable for Israel? Since when does Israel recommend to another country what ties it should have? Furthermore, the prime minister claims that the organization called the PLO is a sort of nazi organization. Does it really not matter to us that a nazi-type organization should rule in Jordan? After all, we almost went to war in Lebanon over the danger of the taking of control by a type of nazi organization there. is it possible that a nazi-type regime is forbidden in Lebanon and desirable in Jordan? The two ministers have admitted what, in fact, they had previously indirectly admitted -- that the PLO represents the Palestinian majority. If this is so, then does Israel refuse to speak with it, when it is prepared to make it into a king in Jordan?

I will not speak about the periphery of this wonderful vision, such as, for example; how will Israel bring about the Palestinians ousting of Husayn? Or, where does the confidence come from that 'Arafat will indeed be tempted by Israeli hints? Or, if this scenario really does come true, what prompts the confidence that 'Arafat will be satisfied only with the Jordanian monarchy and give up the West Bank and Gaza? Or, here is a more serious question. We claim that the PLO is saturated with a pro-Soviet orientation. When it reaches Amman, will this orientation dissipate, or do we not care that Soviet cannons and missiles will be on the Jordan River and cover the gates of Jerusalem? Where does the confidence come from that Soviet support for PLO rule will end at the Jordan River and will not also spread westward to the territories in our possession.

As for strategic cooperation with the United States, what reception can such a position have in Washington? Will Washington really be enthusiastic about the removal of a regime which has a pro-western tradition and trend and help us to elevate a pro-Soviet dictatorship. Will Washington think, and this is the danger, that we are not serious on the matter of the PLO; we say one thing and think another and the view is that we are expecting a great future for the PLO. We are prepared for it to control the whole of Jordan. It is no wonder that the Americans have begun to wink more and more in the direction of the PLO.

Mr Speaker: The situation in Lebanon is no less grave. The prime minister's words to the Knesset this May are still ringing in our ears. He said: Whoever controls the Sannin Hills and the Lebanese skies will control all of Lebanon to the Lebanese-Israeli border. Then Israel will face a danger to its existence and war will be unavoidable. It is true, this will be under conditions that will be worse for Israel. He added: We announced that if the Americans were to give us a commitment from the Government of Syria that it would remove the missiles, we would be prepared to wait another week. A month later, in a square in Netanya, Mr Begin again announced that he would ask Philip Habib: Will the missiles be moved? If you don't move them, then we will.

I ask, who controls the Sannin Hills today? The IDF? Has a week not passed since May? Has Mr Philip Habib moved the missiles? And what about the danger to Israel's existence? And what about PLO forces which, according to what Mr Begin said last night, now have 200 cannon

Mr Speaker, perhaps the most cloudy and grave question is the development of relations between us and the United States. Instead of discussing with the U.S. Administration about joint strategy on political issues -- autonomy, the situation in Lebanon, the Saudi Arabian position, the future of relations with Egypt -- Mr Begin preferred to speak with them about strategic coordination regarding the Soviet Union. If he made a mistake with regard to Egypt when he thought he would give up Sinai and Egypt would give up the rest, it seems to me that he is now repeating his mistake, the same one, with regard to the United States. He believes that if he helps the United States to stand up against the Russians, the Americans will give us a free hand in all that concerns the other issues. However, the Americans apparently believe that in order to stand up against the Soviet Union, they also need the Arabs -- not only Israel -- and the Arabs' good will which is not good will toward Israel.

For a long time now Mr Begin has been happy to live with the feeling that it is not true to assume that Israel is on the receiving end and he went and explained to President Carter that Israel also gave important aid to the security of the United States. That idea, of Israel the giver, does not leave the prime minister and that is also what caused him to go to the United States equipped with the grandiose idea of strategic coordination, almost global. It is true that some of our U.S. friends, including the secretary of state, tried to curb this enthusiasm and they announced that they did not regard this as a historic turning point. However, the enthusiasm did not lessen and the eyes were unable to see what was really happening; for example, the supply of AWACS, F-15 fighter planes, tanker planes and Sidewinder missiles that caused a potential violation of the balance of arms in our area and provided qualitative preference to an Arab country that has hostile relations with Israel. They did not only give the Saudis military, but also political seniority. They were not only supplied with weapons but a political document was brought forth in the form of the eight-clause plan.

Instead of asking the United States how such important supplies could be sent without demanding Saudi Arabia support at least the Camp David agreements and without demanding of the United States that it should commit itself specifically to negating the grave clauses in the Saudi plan, Mr Begin's visit mired in his global dimensions as though nothing had happened. I must say frankly, that I suspect this government of preferring global coordination to, as it were, provincial coordination, because, deep in its heart, it knows that there is no chance of reaching understanding with the United States on the basis of the genuine program of the Herut Movement and so it is putting cosmetics on its face in the hope that this will compensate public opinion at home and the truth will be pushed into a corner.

Mr Speaker: We may argue with the United States and sometimes we have to do so, but we must avoid reaching a freeze with it. There has never been a 100 percent understanding between us and the United States, but we always aimed at the most understanding possible and we do not only need such understanding about the Soviet penetration, but also about the map of the area and the relations with it.

There is no more worrisome situation than one in which the United States will agree with Israel about Russia and with the Arabs about Israel. This is the most terrible coordination that could happen. I cannot imagine a graver situation than that, a situation of a world becoming more united around the Saudi initiative and Israel becoming more divided within, into extremist positions, with no attempt being made in it for honest talk about the situation as it really is -- and I do not mean a national unity government, that it is only beginning. Knesset members: The time of the nightingale has not arrived. We are entering one of the gravest political seasons in our history, with the calendar running out very rapidly. What does the Alignment propose? Of course, to conclude what we have committed ourselves to, on condition that keeping the commitment to Egypt is on a basis of mutuality. To try and implement autonomy in the field and not try to look for a way out in formulas that have no existence in reality. To coordinate -- in the field of autonomy too -- with the United States on everything involving secure borders, a united Jerusalem and the prevention of the PLO taking over control here or anywhere else. We should propose a plan for Lebanon according to which all the territory south of the Litani river will remain free of the PLO and the Syrians and we should make up for UNIFIL shortcomings [as heard]. With Lebanese independence returning gradually; demand of the United States a clarification of the Saudi position on everything involving the Saudi attitude to Camp David and peace with Israel and we should not deviate from this demand. Appeal to U.S. public opinion not to supply modern weapons to a hostile country but, instead, to fight that hostility; try, in time, to come to an understanding with the United States on the issue of the Milswu Teast, before we set sail in the global ship, a voyage on which nobody has yet invited us to join. Guard Israel's security as much as we can; not be tempted into further cuts in our security strength and regain the balance that gave us the deterrent capability and ability to act. Build up maximum unity in Israel, of the entire nation, and not try, by means of 61 Knesset members who do not all agree with the Herut position, imposing a minority rule on this house. Turn to the people and tell them the truth and stop whitewashing the situation, painting it pink, a color that does not stand the test of reality.

I believe we are a stronger nation when we stand faced with the truth as it is. I also believe we are a stronger nation when we stand together in the things that unite us. I believe we are a stronger nation when we guard both the peace initiative and the power of our independent, genuine strength.

RADIO SURVEYS STRAINED CONTACTS WITH U.S.

TA030549 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer in the Morning Newsreel -- live]

[Text] The latest contacts between Israel and the United States do not lack blunt statements, veiled threats and many words aimed at allaying fears. Behind the scenes the sides are dishing out promises, which have allegedly not been kept, and hints regarding ways to deal with regional problems which will not be pleasing to one side or the other.

Ambassador 'Evron, for example, reported to Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir that his U.S. counterpart has not been frightened by the Israeli offensive against the Saudi plan. Haig said: We have found the Saudis ready to enter the peace process far beyond the content of the Fahd plan. We adhere to the Camp David accords, but we will try to get additional Arab states to join the peace process through the Saudi plan.

The United States is using that plan as a whip against Israel; if no progress is made in the autonomy talks, they want Jerusalem to understand that they will make use of the Fahd plan even more extensively.

The talk between Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon and U.S. Ambassador to Israel Sam Lewis is another example. In that meeting, which was termed a hard one, Lewis demanded that Sharon deny his statement that the United States is supplying arms to Iraq via Jordan and Saudi Arabia. A U.S. source told me: This is completely unfounded. We shall prove it. Sharon said: If you continue denying the report, we will make public the proof we have. By the way, the Pentagon is not denying the report.

We spoke earlier about veiled threats in the contacts between Israel and the United States. In recent meetings with U.S. officials, the Israelis noted that the United States has so far not succeeded in its efforts to get the Syrian missiles removed from Lebanon. The terrorists continue to violate the cease-fire, and the United States is preparing the ground for the entry of Saudi forces into Lebanon. The Israeli message to the United States: In view of the situation on the ground, Israel will have to re-examine its stands. If the United States seeks proof, there was yesterday's visit to southern Lebanon by the defense minister and top IDF officers, a visit aimed at examining the ways to deal with the cease-fire violations by the terrorists in the area.

Israel is now expecting not voices aimed at placating it, but an unequivocal U.S. declaration -- perhaps at the presidential level -- that the United States is abandoning the Fahd plan, is sending a high-ranking representative to take part in the autonomy talks, and is continuing its efforts to achieve a settlement in Lebanon.

Sharon Denies U.S. Demand

TA030712 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] The defense minister's office has denied the report that the United States demanded that Minister Sharon retract his remark that the United States has sent arms to Iraq via Jordan and Saudi Arabia. That report from our political correspondent was broadcast this morning. He added that Sharon was sticking to his statement and intended to make public the information in Israel's possession if the United States pressed its demand.

ALGERIA

SOVIET DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES IN ALGIERS

LD312008 Algier APS in Arabic 1400 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Text] Algiers, 31 Oct (APS) -- Marshal Pavel Stepanovich Kutakhov, commander in chief of the Soviet Air Force and Soviet deputy defense minister, arrived in Algiers today, Saturday, for an official visit at the invitation of the central direction of aviation [title as received] of the Defense Ministry and within the framework of the traditional exchanges between the Soviet and Algerian Armies.

Marshal Kutakhov was welcomed at Houari Boumediene International Airport by Major Abdelli Hamid, the central director of aviation, and a number of central directors of the National Defense Ministry, as well as by the Soviet ambassador to Algeria.

LIBYA

PALESTINIAN RALLY MARKS BALFOUR DECLARATION

NC033759 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] The Palestinian Arab masses last night in Tripoli held a popular rally to mark the 64th anniversary of the ill-omened Balfour declaration.

Speaking on the occasion, the PLO representative in the Jamairiyah affirmed that the Palestinian Arab people are determined to oppose all imperialist and Zionist plots and to maintain the struggle for repatriation and for establishment of their own state in their homeland. He stressed that the Palestinian revolution, which has attained with the blood of martyrs many victories and achievements, cannot give up these victories under any circumstances.

The PLO representative in the Jamahiriyah declared that the PLO will not accept any capitulationist bargainings or initiatives of any kind. He affirmed that the Palestinian people definitely reject any bargaining over their legitimate rights to return to their land.

The brother secretary general of the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress also spoke on the occasion. He noted that the anniversary comes when the Arab nation is continuing to resist the ugliest forms of colonialist and Zionist challenges aimed at the progressive forces in the Arab homeland. He said: By marking the Balfour declaration today, we do not mean to review the sacrifices or lament our lost glories, but to learn a lesson so that we can resist all Zionist and imperialist plots concocted against the revolutionary and progressive forces in the Arab homeland.

PALESTINIAN LEADER JIBRIL ARRIVES IN TRIPOLI

LD010105 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2300 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Text] Secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, brother Ahmad Jibril, arrived in Tripoli Saturday evening. In a statement to JANA, he said his visit's purpose is to study the current Arab situation and new developments following the Egyptian Arab people's execution of the traitor As-Sadat.

Meets With Army Chief

LD011948 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Text] Tripoli, 1 Nov (JANA) -- Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, general commander of the armed forces, this morning received Ahmad Jibril, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine - General Command, who is currently visiting the Jamahiri

JALLUD MEETS WITH SOVIET PLANNING OFFICIAL

LD311953 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1630 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Text] Tripoli, 31 Oct (JANA) -- Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud this morning received the first deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, Lev Voronin, who is currently visiting the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

LIBYA, DJIBOUTI SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

LD030340 Tripoli JANA in English 1724 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Tripoli, 2 Nov (JANA) -- A technical, economic, cultural and information agreement was signed this morning in Tripoli between the Jamahiriyah and Djibouti.

The agreement was signed for the Jamahiriyah by the General People's Committee secretary for public installations and for Djibouti by the minister of industry, Mr Fahmy Eli Hag.

MOROCCO

MOROCCAN-FRENCH COMMISSION ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

LD021504 Rabat MAP in English 1219 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Rabat, 2 Nov (MAP) -- At the end of the meeting of the Moroccan-French permanent intergovernmental commission, held here October 28 and 29 under the joint chairmanship of Mr M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan state minister for foreign affairs and cooperation, and Mr Claude Cheysson, French minister of external relations, a press communique was released stating mainly that the two ministers had thorough talks on international problems of common interest and mainly the situation in Africa and the Middle East, as well as the re developments of the North-South dialogue in the light of the results of the Cancun summit

The commission works focused on the following topics economic and financial relations, technical and cultural cooperation, social questions and situations of persons.

The communique added the two parties expressed satisfaction at the high level reached by the two countries cooperation in the economic and financial fields. They also convened [as received] to start, as soon as possible, conversations on the impulse to give to thi cooperation in the perspective of the Moroccan five-year plan, namely concerning the program of development of the Moroccan board of phosphates, the energetic and mining sect the agro-alimentary projects and the exploitation of water resources.

The two parties, went on the press communique, also exchanged views on the evolution of relations between Morocco and the European Economic Community taking into account Morocco's concern regarding the perspectives of the EEC enlargement. The two delegations examined, on the other hand, the situation of Moroccan nationals in France and of French nationals in Morocco.

The new French policy of immigration was explained and the two parties expressed satisfaction at the measures that are being implemented in view of normalizing the situation of a certain number of Moroccan workers in France.

The two parties finally convened [as received] to pursue contacts at the governmental level, namely by the visits to Morocco of Mr Michael Jobert, French State Minister for external trade. Mr Alain Savary, minister of national education and of Mr Francois Abadie, state secretary to tourism.

SUDAN

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES TRADE UNION MEETING

JN011200 Khartoum SUNA in English 1050 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Nov (SUNA) -- President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri elaborated yesterday on Sudan's policies since the advent of May revolution and the internal mobilization for the confrontation of tasks in the current phase.

Numayri, who was addressing a five-hour meeting of the Labour Trade Union Executive Council, said Libya's stands towards Africa and Chad made her a pawn for the Soviets but its intervention in that country was neither beneficial to the people of Chad but will be doomed to failure like that in Sudan, Uganda and Tanzania.

Libya had established an airways company, the United African Company which is aimed for the transportation of arms to the African countries for instigating sabotage there, Numayri said.

President of the republic Ja'far Numayri said that Libya had payed more than 50 million dollars for its press-campaign against Sudan, the campaign failed nevertheless, the president said.

Commenting on the allegations launched by some foreign mass-media against Sudan, President Numayri indicated that inspite of the potentialities of these mass-media they were contradictory, false and of no effect.

Despite the attempts carried out by the so-called steadfastness states, President Numayri said, Sudan has a prominent political status.

In this respect, Numayri referred to Sudan's support to Prince Fahd's peace initiative in the Middle East which would give chance for an Arab meeting for the realization of the Arab nation's inspirations [as received] in restoring Arab legitimate rights.

Numayri re-confirmed Sudan's unchangeable stance vis-a-vis the Afghani issue and the necessity of a Soviet immediate pull-out from that country.

The president also hailed the (authentic Sudanese labor movement) which has no similar in Arab and African labour movements.

MIRGHANI RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM IRAQ'S HAMMADI

JN021503 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Nov (SUNA) -- Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Hashim 'Uthman met with the Iraqi ambassador in Khartoum today and accepted a written message from Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, addressed to Sudanese Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani. The message deals with the progress of the developed relations between the two fraternal countries.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES ENVOY OF OMANI SULTAN

JN011504 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Nov (SUNA) -- President Numayri received at noon today 'Abdallah al-Ghaz the envoy of Sultan Qabus of Oman, who conveyed a written message from Sultan Qabus on developments in the region and the progress of bilateral relations. The message comes within the framework of constant consultations on events in the Arab and African arenas.

TUNISIA

PARTIES CLAIM ELECTION 'IRREGULARITIES'

NC011541 Paris AFP in English 1531 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Text] Tunis, 1 Nov (AFP) -- The leaders of the three opposition parties in Tunisia said there had been "multiple irregularities and manipulations" in today's general elections in the country.

In a news conference here the leader of the Socialist Democrats Movement [MDS] Ahmed Mestiri the leader of the Tunisian Communist Party Mohamed Harmel and Mahmoud Tounsi, of the Movemen for Popular Unity [MUP] disputed in advance the results of Tunisia's first multi-party elections. They said there had been "attacks on voting freedom" and "scandalous pressures and irregularities" in the majority of the polling stations in the country.

Authorities Refute Charges

NC021254 Paris AFP in English 1226 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Tunis, 2 Nov (AFP) -- Tunisian authorities today refuted opposition charges of "scandalous" irregularities in yesterday's general elections, the first multi-party vote since the country became independent 25 years ago.

"Voting operations for the legislative elections took place in calm and in the best conditio across the country," an official said. No incident was recorded and "police were present everywhere near the polling stations," the Interior Ministry said.

The three main opposition groups in the race have charged that there had been "scandalous pressures and irregularities" in many polling stations. The leaders of the Socialist Democrats Movement, the Tunisian Communist Party and the Movement of Popular Unity disputed in advance the outcome of the vote.

Results from the complicated balloting were still not known, but the Destourian Socialist Party of President Habib Bouguiba was expected to win with ease.

The opposition also charged that they were prevented from sending observers to polling stati because the necessary permits had not been handed out by authorities.

But the Interior Ministry said that the opposition had decided to "withdraw" their observers. The opposition officials could have stayed until closing time to supervise voting at a number of polling booths, the ministry said.

Meanwhile the pro-government Tunisian press was heralding the vote as a benchmark for democracy in the country. But the press stressed the pluralistic aspect of the vote and downplayed opposition charges of voting irregularities.

WESTERN SAHARA

POLISARIO FRONT, OAU OFFICIALS HOLD TALKS

LD311218 Algiers APS in English 1054 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Text] Liberated territories (SDAR), 31 Oct (APS) -- Mr Mohamed Abdelaziz, Polisario Front secretary general, audiences on Thursday night Mr Edem Kokjo, OAU secretary general.

The talks centred on "the responsibility of international organisations as concerns the decolonisation of Western Sahara as well as the organisation of a general self-determination referendum in the Western Sahara".

Messrs Mohamed Abdelaziz and Edem Kokjo also talked on the next convening of the OAU committee of implementing of the referendum.

Mr Edem Kodjo arrived on Thursday in the liberated territories of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR). The secretary-general of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) who is appointed by the OAU acting chairman, President Daniel arap Moi, with a view to implementing the resolution of the referendum committee arrived on Friday in Nouakchott where he was audienced by President Khouna ould Haydal.

ETHIOPIA

ETHIOPIA, SOVIET UNION HOLD COOPERATION TALKS

EA302306 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Comrade Hadis Tedla, member of the People's Military Administrative Council Standing Committee, deputy chairman of the Central Planning Supreme Council and member of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia Executive Committee held talks today with Comrade Khotsialov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. Comrade Hadis expressed his appreciation for the good will and efforts shown by the two sides in the implementation of joint development ventures and reiterated Ethiopia's readiness to fulfill all obligations entered into by the two countries.

Comrade Khotsialov said on his part that his country would exert maximum efforts to put into practice all understandings and arrangements (?pledged) between the two countries. He expressed confidence that the existing areas of cooperation would further expand.

Agreements Signed

EA011552 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1000 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Excerpt] To strengthen and expand cooperation between the two countries, socialist Ethiopia and the USSR have signed cooperation agreements for agricultural development and planning. The cooperation agreements, concluded following the 6-day session of the Ethiopian-Soviet joint commission for economic, scientific, technical and trade cooperation, were signed last night by Comrade Tekola Dejene, Central Planning Supreme Council first deputy secretary general and COPWE [Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia] Central Committee member, for Ethiopia, and by Comrade Igor Khotsialov, deputy chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, for the USSR.

The Soviet-Ethiopian cooperation agreements cover the Melka Weka hydropower generator, [as heard] the Baro-Akobo Valley agricultural development in Gambela and the Adola mine project. The cooperation agreement also contains details on planning cooperation between the two countries. A protocol agreement on the Soviet-Ethiopian joint commission's third session was also signed. The Soviet delegation, led by Comrade Igor Khotsialov left for home following the third session of the joint commission for scientific, economic, technical and trade cooperation.

KENYA

PAPER SAYS CHAD DEMAND TESTS LIBYA'S SINCERITY

AB011002 Paris AFP in English 0844 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Nairobi, 1 Nov (AFP) -- African states could boycott the next Organization of African Unity (OAU) summit in the Libyan capital Tripoli next June, if Libyan troops have not pulled out of Chad by that time, the weekly independent Nairobi TIMES said today.

The call by Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei last week for the withdrawal of all Libyan troops by the end of the year is a test of OAU resolve and Libya's sincerity towards the organization, the newspaper said in an editorial. If Libya continued to use excuses to remain in Chad, it was going to learn that no African state could be imposed upon, the paper warned. The editorial also called for the OAU to take urgent action to send a neutr peacekeeping force to Chad.

The OAU chairman, President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya, said yesterday that Libya had agree to withdraw its troops as soon as such a force had arrived in Chad. Mr Goukouni called in the Libyans 11 months ago to help put down a costly and bloody rebellion.

CAMEROON

PRESIDENT SAYS GOUKOUNI ACTION ACCORDS WITH LAW

AB010821 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1830 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Text] Cameroon has reaffirmed its call for the establishment of a neutral peacekeeping force, with the aid of the United Nations in Chad. In an interview with the semi-official daily newspaper CAMEROON TRIBUNE, President Ahidjo said the call for the withdrawal of Libyan troops from Chad by President Goukouni Oueddei was in conformity with international law, and he expressed the hope that President Goukouni's decision will not affect the relations of good neighborliness and cooperation existing between Ndjamena and Tripoli.

Asked about what the friends of Chad could do in the event of the withdrawal of Libyan troops from that country, President Ahidjo expressed the hope that African countries and the international community would respond favorably to calls by the Ndjamena government for help in reconstructing Chad, which has been devastated by 15 years of war.

Criticizes OAU Chad Force

AB021458 Paris AFP in English 1441 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Yaounde, 2 Nov (AFP) -- Cameroon President Ahmadou Ahidjo repeated criticism of the proposed pan-African peacekeeping force for neighbouring Chad in an interview published today in the CAMEROON TRIBUNE newspaper.

The Organisation of African Unity force, due to reach Chad by the end of the year, should have been formed either by the United Nations or in close cooperation with that body, Mr Ahidjo said. In the president's view the U.N. enjoyed incontestable moral authority and material resources which the future neutral force will greatly need.

President Ahidjo praised Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei's decision last week to ask the Libyan forces currently in Chad to withdraw, but hoped the move would not alter the good neighbour relations and cooperation between Ndjamena and Tripoli.

The president considered that conditions were now ripe for African states and the international community to make their contribution to Chadian reconstruction.

AHIDJO REAFFIRMS COUNTRY'S COMMITMENT TO DEFENSE

AB010856 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1830 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Text] President Ahidjo has strongly reaffirmed that Cameroon will defend its independence, unity, territorial integrity and vital interests to the last man. Addressing the passing out ceremony of 18 cadet officers from the Yaounde military academy, President Ahidjo said while Cameroon's defense weapons are first and foremost moral, Cameroon has never been a pacificist state, nourished by illusionary dreams of natural or perpetual peace received as manna from heaven. Societies which do not defend themselves, he added, do not survive. The head of state declared that to accomplish its defense policy, the government has opted for popular defense, vigilance, unity and national cohesion and these are situations whose defensive efforts when reinforced with Cameroon's presumed self-defense capacity can be decisive in the face of common and potential dangers.

Consequently, President Ahidjo exhorted the graduating cadet officers to show proof of good conduct, availability, commitment, dialogue, devotion, duty-consciousness, competence, a sense of discipline, responsibility, loyalty and patriotism, as these are qualities which make great officers of great nations.

The time has now come, he said, to put these doctrines at the service of nation building. He seized the opportunity to pay a deserving tribute to elements of our armed forces who, whenever called upon to maintain peace and defend the nation, have always displayed (?the maximum discipline and patriotism).

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY BEGINS SECOND SESSION

AB021903 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1830 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Excerpt] The second ordinary session of the National Assembly for 1981-82 has opened to examine seven bills including the draft 5-year economic, social and cultural development plan tabled by the government.

CHAD

GOUKOUNI SAYS PEOPLE DISSATISFIED WITH LIBYANS

PM020829 Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Oct 81 p 6

[Jean de la Gueriviere dispatch]

[Text] Ndjamena -- When he received us in his residence, standing intact amid the ruins of the Chadian capital's administrative quarter, on Wednesday, 21 October, President Goukouni Oueddei spoke to us in a view similar to the statement made by Mitterrand in Cancun the next day regarding the urgent dispatch of an inter-African force to Chad with France's financial and logistical aid.

"We lack military means," the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] president told us. "We want aid from any country to ensure security. We think that the OAU will make every effort to send us a force. Senegal is already willing," he added, expressing the hope that countries like Gabon and Cameroon, which have hitherto had reservations about forming an OAU force, will review their positions. In addition, he accepted the idea of France's help in training officers for a Chadian national army in Cameroon.

Aside from military cooperation, Goukouni Oueddei noted his intention not to cut his country off from French-speaking Africa by giving us "the assurance that Chad will remain in the franc zone" and indicating to us that he hoped one day to rejoin the Central African States' Customs Union. He also told us that he had obtained assurances on the subject of France's financial aid to pay Chadian civil servants up to the end of the year.

"We have received $18 million from Libya, at a rate of $3 million per month, to pay the salaries, but it is not enough. We were forced to redistribute that sum in several directions," he continued. Indeed, most civil servants have not been paid since July and there is great discontent in what remains of the administration and public services.

Libyans Are Making "Mistakes"

With regard to Tripoli, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's former protege showed moderate enthusiasm. "Libyan forces came here at the government's request. They can only withdraw once security has been restored," he said. But he admitted that the "man in the street" is dissatisfied with the Libyans. "The latter are making some mistakes," he told us, without specifying them.

At the end of the interview, the presidency information services chief handed us an official communique reporting a 4-hour meeting on 20 October between Goukouni and Colonel Mas'ud, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's special envoy. This document condemns the Sudanese president's "belligerent remarks" about Chad but it also idnicates "Libyan forces in Chad must abandon any partisan attitude in the country's internal affairs and must therefore observe strict neutrality in all internal Chadian questions."

The same information official also conveyed the desire of the colonel commanding the Libyan contingent in Chad to meet us in order to justify his country's attitude. That was the only intervention by Tripoli in Chadian administration which we noticed during our visit. We never observed or suspected the presence of Libyan advisers in the ministries visited. Libyan soldiers, virtually not seen in the city, remain stationed in the former French military base near Ndjamena airport.

Although its army, whose contingent is assessed at more than 10,000 men, is taking up positions in several bases inside the country, Libya is doing nothing to rebuild Ndjamena's ruins or to help it's population. Only the Arab Cultural Center -- filled with works in praise of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and Islamic Propagation Association pamphlets -- and the Libyan Chadian-Arab Bank, both painted in the white and green colors of Islam, bear witness to Tripoli's presence outside the military sphere.

This bank, which opened 1 October, is run by six Libyans. Its director told us that the establishment has a capital of $4 million of which 60 percent is held by Libya. The bank's main activities are commercial. One of its clients will be Tibesti -- a Libyan establishment capable of rivaling the traditional French trading companies if they one day reopen their doors in Chad.

According to our interlocutor, Tripoli has economic plans in Chad, notably the creation of a Libyan-Chadian airline on domestic and international lines. This man, who maintained he already handles 500 bank accounts, is the only man in Ndjamena to have a telephone. While the ministries are waiting for French technicians to restore 300 official lines, he uses a special network to contact the Chadian-Libyan relations office which puts him through to Tripoli. This offices is an ill-defined body which Tripoli does not regard as an embassy in the proper sense of the term.

The International Bank for Africa in Chad, a subsidiary of the French International Bank for West Africa, reopened in June and is a rival to the Libyan bank. Since the administrative buildings have been destroyed, work is conducted in the director's former residence. Like most of the expatriates who have resumed service in Chad, he is still living in Kousseri, Cameroon, and daily crosses the Chari River.

Return of Refugees

Ndjamena is still an inhospitable city, poorly lit, with no water upstairs in the only two hotels "for Europeans," without internal or international postal links despite the recent resumption of a weekly flight to Paris by the Air Transportation Union. Only a few international officials and volunteers from humanitarian organizations like Medecins Sans Frontiere, Medecins du Monde and Hospital Sans Frontiere, live there permanently. Around the cathedral, of which only the ruined walls are left, the former administrative and residential quarter is still a ghost area. Activity is gradually resuming in the shopping streets near the mosque, which was hit by bullets but is still standing.

Above all, the African quarter has been revived since 1 October by the operations to repatriate the refugees from Cameroon by the UN High Commission for the Refugees. Some 3,000 families with an average of five members have already returned home. People are returning at the rate of 250 families per day.

Amid the canoes and barges which provide constant traffic between Chad and Kusseri, you can sometimes see a ferry carrying the [Peugeot] 504 sporting the tricolor of the head of the French "diplomatic outpost" which is still installed on the Cameroon side of the river. This diplomat comes to talk with Chadian officials and to inspect the embassy and residence, both damaged by the fighting and neglect. He said he did not know when his department will return to Chad. Like the "man in the street," whose hostility toward Libya was pointed out by President Goukouni Oueddei, some southern-born officials in the ministries told us emphatically that they will not feel at ease "until the French flag is flying over the embassy."

CORRESPONDENT DESCRIBES NDJAMENA SITUATION

AB311204 Paris AFP in French 1039 GMT 31 Oct 81

[By AFP special correspondent Bernard Degioanni]

[Text] Ndjamena, 31 Oct (AFP) -- The Chadian Government's demand for a total withdrawal of Libyan military forces from Chad is accompanied by the determination of the Chadian authorities to take the internal situation into their own hands, observers in Ndjamena note.

President Goukouni Oueddei's government has, therefore, set up a commission whose role will be to determine responsibility in the clashes between the various Chadian factions. Those found responsible will be court martialed, a government communique issued on Friday stated. Established last July, this court martial has been trying common-law offenders and since its creation has (ordered) four death sentences.

Fighting between the various Chadian factions, and especially between the forces of Foreign Minister Acyl Ahmat's Revolutionary Democratic Council [CDR] and those of Interior Minister Mahamat Abba Said's First Army, caused the dispatching of Libyan military forces around the capital.

This dispatching of troops and material especially increased in mid-October during the fighting in Mongo, Central Chad, and Dourbali, 150 km from Ndjamena, where Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's men gave massive support to the CDR troops.

The clamping down on the various factions by the head of state show President Goukouni Oueddei's determination to give the Integrated National Army [ANI] a form as quickly as possible. ANI will be called upon to replace the pan-African forces. But 5 months after its creation, the ANI is still in its embryonic stage, no faction leader has supplied the number of soldiers requested.

If the decision made by the new government to disband the various factions were adhered to, all the soldiers from the various factions would have been integrated into this new national army.

The government's determination to take control of the internal situation comes at a time when Chad's future, as far as Libya is concerned, is at stake and also in the wake of normalizing the various government activities.

Air Afrique Airline has resumed regular flights to Chad since 5 October. A DC-8 flying the Paris-Nice-Ndjamena-Bangui-Brazzaville and return route lands at Ndjamena airport on Monday and Tuesday. It is learned from a reliable source that Air Afrique may be followed by the French airline UTA at the beginning of November and then by Cameroon Airlines which will resume its Douala-Ndjamena-Douala flight.

All services at the Ndjamena airport are performed exclusively by Chadian personnel, but due to lack of adequate equipment the planes can only take off and land during daylight.

Another sign of return to complete normalcy is that the telecommunications management announced the resumption of telephone service between Chad (the capital, mainly) and France during the first 2 weeks of November. Postal activities should also resume about the same time in Ndjamena.

In the medical field, two medical teams (Spanish and French) have arrived to reinforce the local personnel at the Ndjamena hospital. The French team (five doctors, four nurses and one biologist) is in charge of the hosptital's maternity section.

Finally, the return of Chadian refugees who lived mainly in Kusseri, a northern Cameroonian town opposite Ndjamena, has been proceeding normally since 1 October. Every day, 200 families, about 1,000 people, spontaneously return to the capital. As soon as they arrive, they receive food and usually are directed to the houses they were occupying before the beginning of the civil war. The repair of houses affected by the fighting is also underway.

ZAIRE

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DISCUSSES 1982 BUDGET PLANS

AB311325 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1258 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, 31 Oct (AZAP) -- All those indebted to the public treasury have been given 2 months to pay up all their debts. The state commissioner for finance and budget has received strict instructions to adopt every means possible to recover debts owed by enterprises, entities and individuals.

The Executive Council made this decision during its weekly meeting on Friday at the council building under the chairmanship of citizen Nsinga Udjuu, executive secretary of the MPR and first state commissioner.

Throughout this week, the Executive Council has been meeting in working sessions, which often turn out to be marathons, to discuss and prepare the 1982 budget which the first state commissioner will present and defend before the Legislative Council during the first half of November.

NIGERIA

GOVERNMENT HAILS CHAD'S DECISION ON LIBYANS

AB010710 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Text] The federal government has expressed delight at the recent action taken by the Transitional Government in Chad calling on the Libyan Government to withdraw her troops stationed in the country by the end of this year. An official statement issued today stated that such withdrawal will greatly facilitate the assumption by the Chadian National Army of its responsibility to ensure the internal and external security of their country. In addition, it will pave way for the installation in Chad of the proposed pan-African force sponsored by the OAU. The federal government expressed the hope that the Libyan Government will respond appreciatively to the legitimate demand of the Transitional Union Government headed by President Goukouni Oueddei. The government also reaffirmed its readiness to participate fully in the work of the OAU peacekeeping force and to render all possible assistance to the Chadian people in their efforts at economic reconstruction and consolidation of their national and territorial integrity.

UPPER VOLTA

ZERBO PLEDGES TROOPS FOR CHAD NEUTRAL FORCE

AB021244 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0730 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Head of state Col Saye Zerbo left Ouagadougou yesterday evening for Paris. He was accompanied by Maj Zuango Zana Richard, member of the steering committee of the Military Committee of Recovery for National Progress [CMRPN], and Edmond Ky, finance minister. Before flying to the French capital, Col Saye Zerbo granted this interview to our counterparts Pierre Claver Sassandogo and Celestin Zongo.

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr President, the Chadian problem is now the most important African and inter-African issue. And in Nairobi, the OAU voted a resolution asking for the withdrawal of Libyan troops in Chad. The setting up of a neutral force in this country before 31 December is now being considered. Yet, we do not know our country's stand on this. Will Upper Volta participate in sending troops to Chad? Otherwise, could you [words indistinct]?

[Answer] If the OAU asks Upper Volta to send troops, we will do it willingly because this is an African problem. We cannot run from it. We even wish to participate in the neutral force as much as possible.

[Question] Mr President, we have just heard on the radio about the suspension of the right to strike in our country. Do you think that faced with this measure, the workers grouped within the various trade unions have any other means of fighting?

[Answer] Absolutely. Both in this case and in others precision is imperative. In effect, this measure is neither suppression of trade unions nor trade union freedom. Nor does it involve any form of expression necessary for the progress of man, an essential factor for development. It is simply the suppression of a luxury our economy cannot allow in a difficult world situation, of which you are aware. Again, it has just been proved that some malicious individuals want to strike [word indistinct] to appease anarchistic schemes, with disastrous consequences for the nation's survival. Among other evidence, I will tell you that at the instigation of the secretary general of the Voltan Trade Union Conference, I received two letters within 10 days, inviting me to receive in audience the chairman of the organization of Upper Voltan workers, concerning the union's intention to strike until I dismiss the minister of posts and telecommunications. When it is known that there are 6 million Upper Voltans and my office records dozens of requests for audiences a day, excluding foreign personalities...judge for yourselves.

ANGOLA

GOVERNMENT DENIES ACCEPTING CONTACT GROUP PLANS

AB021121 Paris AFP in French 1026 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Luanda, 2 Nov (AFP) -- The Angolan Government on Monday officially denied having agreed in principle to the Western contact group's proposals for the solution of the Namibian problem.

In a communique published in Luanda, the Angolan Official News Agency, ANGOP, indicated that contrary to the affirmations of some Western press organs, the Angolan Government has expressed no opinion about the proposals for a settlement presented by the representatives of the countries of the contact group (the United States, West Germany, France, Great Britain and Canada) during their visit to Luanda last Monday and Tuesday. According to the agency, SWAPO has also denied this report.

The Angolan Government recalled on this occasion that its stand on the settlement proposals will be defined in agreement with the position of all the frontline countries as well as SWAPO, after taking into account the fundamental interests of the Namibian people.

LESOTHO

JOHANNESBURG PAPER REPORTS USSR ADVISERS' ARRIVAL

LD021304 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] The Johannesburg newspaper THE CITIZEN reports that 25 Soviet advisers arrived recently in Lesotho, which had appealed for Soviet experts. It said the first contingent of 25 Soviet advisers arrived in Lesotho under diplomatic status. The newspaper linked the arrival of the group with recent attacks by the Lesotho Liberation Army, a branch of the opposition Basutoland Congress Party of Mr Ntsu Mokhehle.

There has been no complete general election in Lesotho since the country became independent 15 years ago, although the prime minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, has promised to hold elections if opposition violence ends.

Government Denial

LD021628 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] The Government of Lesotho has denied that a Soviet delegation is visiting the country to consider Lesotho's military needs. The government was reacting to a report in a Sunday newspaper that a delegation from Moscow had arrived in Maseru. However, a delegation from Mozambique arrived in Lesotho over the weekend to inspect the damage to the police mobile unit base which was damaged during a mortar attack about a month ago.

OPPOSITION CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR EXPLOSION

CA301304 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] The operations commander of the Lesotho Liberation Army, the military wing of the banned Basutoland Congress Party, claims that 10 members of the Lesotho police mobile unit were killed in a landmine explosion in (Maputepute) district in Lesotho last night. In a telephone interview from Maseru, he said the explosion had destroyed a police vehicle.

Earlier, Radio Lesotho reported that two members of the mobile unit were killed and two injured in the attack. Our Bloemfontein office reports that this is the first time the use of landmines has been reported in the Basutoland Congress Party's campaign against the Government of Lesotho.

MOZAMBIQUE

MACHEL COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH U.S., USSR

PM301301 Rome LA REPUBLICA in Italian 17 Oct 81 p 14

[Guido Barendson interview in Rome with Mozambique President Samora Machel; date not given]

[Excerpt] Rome -- [Question] What are your relations with the United States?

[Answer] You tell me. How up-to-date are you?

[Question] The expulsion a few months ago of four U.S. diplomats accused by you of being CIA agents...

[Answer] So what kind of relations do you expect us to maintain with the CIA? But consider Namibia: You cannot talk about it without talking about the new U.S. Administration, just as you cannot talk about South Africa's stubbornness without talking about the Reagan presidency. He was the one who described South Africa as a "real ally" and the liberation movement as "terrorist." How can you forecast Namibia's future unless Washington first changes its mind and implements UN Resolution 435?

[Question] Mr President, you make "active nonalignment" one of the banners of Mozambique's foreign policy. What does it mean?

[Answer] It means establishing an international economic order in which every nation can autonomously exploit its own resources.

[Question] You claim that "active nonalignment" is by definition anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist. From this viewpoint, how can you develop relations with the Soviet Union?

[Answer] Yes, yes, I knew it. Why didn't you ask me that before directly? Do you mean that Mozambique sides with Moscow?

[Question] Not exactly. You have discussed this with Pertini and Colombo. It is a matter of seeing whether this kind of nonalignment should necessarily be Cuban-style, for instance -- in other words, regard the USSR as the "natural" interlocutor and ally.

[Answer] It is true. Many polemics have emerged in the West concerning our options. But let us look back: Our state emerged from ruins, attacked by colonialism and now imperialism. We have stood firm and responded. In 1977, South Africa attacked us, indiscriminately massacring our population. What did the West do then? Not a word of condemnation of those massacres came from that side. And when I went to the United Nations to request assistance, it gave me not a single dollar, no backing for peace. So it was that we turned to and strengthened our ties with Moscow: so the socialist countries showed us specifically that they are our natural allies. Only when the West saw our option did it speak out to deplore and boycott it. I know, I know what the West wants. Having led colonization, it maintains that nonalignment means having no weapons, that is, not having Soviet weapons. If we had Italian, French or German weapons, then we would certainly be considered a peaceful and truly democratic country, even "truly" nonaligned. In Africa only weapons from the Eastern bloc are foreign.

OFFICIALS RETURN FROM GDR, LIBYA VISITS

EA020146 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Text] Education and Culture Minister Graca Machel returned to Maputo yesterday from the GDR where she held talks with officials on educational cooperation. She was received at Mavalane international airport by Frelimo Central Committee Secretary for Economic Policy Marcelino dos Santos.

Also returning to Maputo yesterday was the minister governor of the Bank of Mozambique, Col Sergio Vieira. He had been in Libya delivering a message to Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi from President Samora Machel. The bank minister governor also signed agreements there with the Libyan minister of the treasury and the heads of the iron, steel and petroleum sectors.

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE: GOVERNMENT WILL NOT NATIONALIZE INDUSTRY

CA021142 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, says Zimbabwe does not intend to nationalize any industry despite being a socialist state. He told leaders of commerce and industry in Bindura that Zimbabwe had inherited an economy which was privately controlled and that it was not the intention of the government to control the industries. The prime minister said we found this economic system and we would like to carry on with the same system.

Comrade Mugabe however said the government intends to improve on this system along socialist lines and industrialists would be expected to play an important role. He said commerce and industry should not fear anything from the government as long as it abides by what the state requires them to do.

Comrade Mugabe said until such a time when the transport improves industries will continue to be affected with a lack of foreign exchange. He said the government will continue making allocations to industries using the same criteria it was using at the moment and hoped that the industries would accept the problem.

BRIDGE SABOTAGE DISRUPTS RAIL, ROAD TRAFFIC

LD311422 Lisbon in Portuguese to Angola, Sao Tome and Principe 1200 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Text] The sabotage of two important bridges over the Pungoe River on the road from the Mozambique port of Beira to the Zimbabwe city of Umtali has disrupted all rail and road traffic between the two cities, an official source in Salisbury has said.

The sabotage was claimed yesterday by the antigovernment movement Mozambique National Resistance, accused by Salisbury of being backed by South Africa.

According to a spokesman for the [word indistinct] company, it is not known, however, whether the Beira-Umtali pipeline over the road bridge has been damaged. The pipeline is expected to become operational again next December after being out of service for 15 years.

According to observers, the Beira-Umtali pipeline is a vital link in Zimbabwe's plans to free itself from dependence on South Africa as far as oil supplies are concerned. Since last month, Zimbabwe has been importing its gasoline by rail via Maputo.